# The Literary Digest

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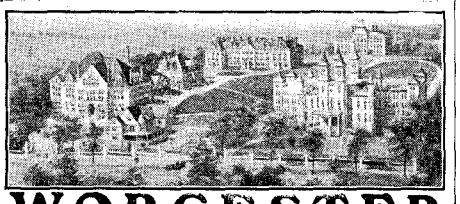

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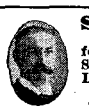

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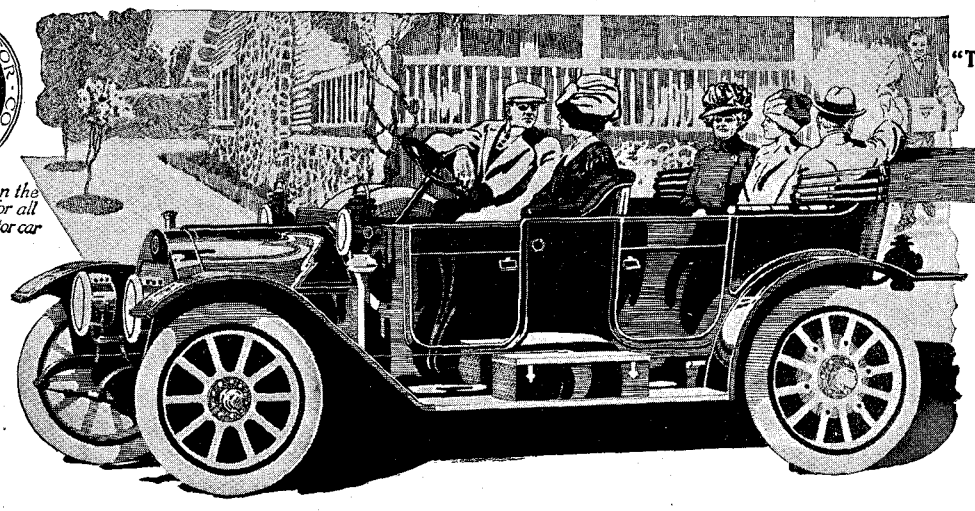

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### THE GOLDEN RULE IN THE RULE OF STEEL

THE GOLDEN RULE is to be the guiding principle of the proposed gigantic international agreement or understanding of steel interests, say the cable dispatches, and in offering it as the keynote of the new organization Judge Elbert H. Gary, we are told, merely recommends for wider application the rule he had already tested and found good in his management of the United States Steel Corporation. Yet in spite of the wide veneration for this noble maxim, some are looking just the least bit askance at it in this case, and are asking suspiciously if the consumer is to be included in the benefits, or is counted upon to provide the gold. Some such suspicion has found striking expression in a report of the Bureau of Corporations, in the activities of a Congressional investigating committee, and in the findings of a New York grand jury. "There should be established and continuously maintained a business friendship which compels one to feel the same concern for his neighbor that he has for himself," declared Judge Gary, addressing in Brussels 160 representatives of the steel interests of America, Canada, England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Spain, called together to discuss the formation of an international association "for the interchange of opinions and information between iron and steel producers of the world concerning all questions relating to the industry." "It is nothing less in principle," Judge Gary went on to explain, "than the golden rule applied to business." He added: "Is it possible? If it is, it will be certain to pay." Thereupon, the correspondents state, all present declared themselves in favor of the "golden rule movement."

"Will these 'golden rulers' love the consumer as themselves and do unto the consumer as they do unto themselves?" asks the New York *Tribune;* and *The World*, sharing this doubt, suggests that it be called "the Golden Rule, Limited," since "it takes no account of mankind outside of steel." Further:

"Who is the neighbor of the business man? To whom is he to apply his golden rule? Manifestly, his fellow business man engaged in the same industry. There is no hint in Judge Gary's lecture of a broader application of the ethical rule. Iron-masters shall love iron-masters; wool men shall love wool men; oil men shall love oil men. The unity and solidarity for mutual profit of the special interest—that is the goal of the Gary ethical system. The rule is excellent so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough."

When the international association adopts its plan of organization, says the Brussels correspondent of the New York *American*, the result will be "a combination behind which there will be a power of money and influence far exceeding that which can be wielded by some of the world's leading nations." And Representative Stanley, chairman of the House Steel Trust Investigating Committee, remarks that such an organization "would be the logical step to guard against a sweeping reduction or a possible removal of duties on steel products." In case of such reduction, he points out, an international agreement could take the place of the tariff wall to keep foreign steel out of our market. Washington dispatches quote him further as follows:

"If as a result of this investigation the Steel Trust should be dissolved—I do not say that it will be—the Steel Trust undoubtedly would be forced to compete absolutely in an open market with the world's output and without tariff protection would be forced to cut prices.

"But if an international agreement limiting the world's output and possibly prescribing limits of territory for the sale of the output of each individual country can be arranged, the Steel Trust need fear no foreign competition. Upon that basis the action of Judge Gary in endeavoring to secure a world-wide understanding is a natural one."

In the domestic field the Steel Trust has best illustrated its theory of neighborliness in business by the famous Gary dinners at which representatives of the Trust mingle sociably with representatives of its rivals, the independent steel companies, to discuss informally and confidentially matters of mutual interest, including prices. Thus while the Bureau of Corporations, in its illuminating report on the Steel Corporation, admits that the relative bulk of business done by independent companies has increased since the formation of the Trust ten years ago, it adds: "It should be distinctly understood that such competition has not been so evident with respect to prices, where it has been materially modified by the existence of a price policy described as cooperation." Among the facts in the Bureau's report which specially impress the anti-corporation papers are those relating to capitalization, to promoters' commissions, to net earnings, and to the control of ore lands and ore transportation.

When this mighty corporation was launched in 1901, reports Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith, the entire issue of $508,000,000 of the common stock had no physical property back of it and more than one-fifth of the preferred stock was likewise unprotected by tangible assets. That is to say, of the total capitalization of $1,402,846,817, between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 represented "water." Turning


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to the "extravagant" fees paid to the syndicate which underwrote the new corporation Mr. Smith notes that the "underwriting syndicate" provided the corporation with $25,000,000 of cash capital and incurred expenses of $3,000,000, or $28,000,000 in all, receiving in exchange stock of a market value of about $90,500,000, thus giving them the tidy profit of $62,500,000. As the syndicate managers were also the managers of the corporation, they "virtually determined their compensation as underwriters."

The Steel Trust's average annual rate of profit since 1901, Mr. Smith estimates, has been 12 per cent. on its total invest-

STABILITY?

"The purpose of these great corporations is to insure stability."—Steel Trust Witness.

—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

ment. But the most significant fact bearing upon the Trust's domination of the steel industry seems to be its control of ore lands and transportation facilities, putting its rivals at a serious disadvantage. To quote the report:

"Taking conditions as they are to-day, there can be no doubt that the Steel Corporation has controlled the great bulk of the commercially available ores of the Lake Superior district, its proportion probably being about three-fourths of the total. In addition, of course, it has there a large amount of low-grade ore, as well as immense deposits in the South. The corporation's ore holdings may be conservatively placed at more than $2,500,000,000. . . . . .

"The dominating position in the ore industry enjoyed by the Steel Corporation through this great ownership of ore reserves is heightened because of its very marked degree of control of the transportation of ore in the Lake Superior district. The corporation controls two of the most important ore railroads, the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad and the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway. The ore rates on these railroads are about 1 cent per ton mile. Their operating expenses are very low, that of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern in 1910 being below 30 per cent. of gross earnings, as against an average of 66 per cent. for all the railroads of the country. The net earnings of these ore railroads, which are chiefly from the ore traffic, are phenomenal. This has the practical effect of reducing the Steel Corporation's net cost of ore to itself at upper lake ports and on the other hand of increasing that cost to such of its competitors as are dependent upon the corporation's railroads for transportation.

"Hence, not only on account of its great holdings of ore but also on account of these peculiar advantages enjoyed in the transportation of the ore, the Steel Corporation occupies an extremely commanding position in the iron and steel industry. Indeed, in so far as the Steel Corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industry is of monopolistic character it is chiefly through its control of ore holdings and the transportation of ore."

What might be interpreted as an effort to apply the golden rule in dealing with neighbor James J. Hill is noted by Commissioner Smith in the trust's leasing of the Great Northern ore lands. For these lands, which it holds as ore reserves, the trust pays "a royalty greatly in excess of current market rates." Why? Says Mr. Smith:

"The only reasonable explanation of this extraordinary transaction is that the Steel Corporation desired to prevent this ore either from being mined and sold to independent producers, thus possibly depressing the price of ore, or from being utilized by the Hill interests to build up a new and dangerous competitor in the iron and steel business, thus depressing the market prices of iron and steel products."

Turning to those features of the report which are likely to prove gratifying to friends of the Steel Trust, we learn that in spite of its enormous initial watering of stock the corporation has made good from surplus earnings much of the original excess of its capitalization over tangible property. In 1910, according to Commissioner Smith's estimate, the amount of stock representing nothing but water had dwindled to about $280,000,000. In regard to the Steel Corporation's relative position in the industry Mr. Smith states that in pig-iron production it has just about maintained its original position of 43.2 per cent.; in steel, crude and finished, it has lost ground, controlling in 1901, 66 per cent. of the steel ingots and castings, and in 1910, only 54 per cent., notwithstanding greatly increased capacity.

On the whole, thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Commissioner Smith's report on the Steel Trust will be a disappointment to "the professional trust-busters and the muck-rakers," and so thinks the Washington *Post*, which remarks that "if the biggest merger in the United States is operating in violation of the Sherman Law, there is no evidence of it in the report." The consolidation of 1901, says the New York *Commercial*, "was practically an absolute necessity," and has proved "worth all that it cost." Others take a similarly favorable view. "If the Government does seek to apply the Sherman Act to the situation," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "it will be interesting to see how that statute, interpreted in the light of reason, affects a combination which has not interfered with the growth of its rivals." "If there was intent to monopolize at the outset," says the Springfield *Republican*, "the methods employed did not have the necessary effect, and unlawful intent can hardly be affirmed or proved from the consequences." And the New York *Sun*, popularly supposed to be the organ of the Morgan interests controlling the Steel Corporation, summarizes the case for the corporation as follows: "Instead of restraint of trade, enlargement of trade; instead of decreased competition, increased competition; instead of approach to monopoly, recession from the monopolistic boundary—whatever and wherever that may be."

Yet other papers, by a shift of emphasis, find in this report justification for all the suspicions which have been entertained against the Steel Corporation. "The Steel Trust was organized to rob the American people and it has robbed them," declares the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, which continues the indictment as follows:

"It has charged more for its products at the very doors of its works than in any country of Europe. Moreover, it has compelled other iron and steel manufacturers to do the same and to sell by its scale of prices all over the United States."

"It is not in business for its health," remarks the Baltimore *News*, "and the public is not yet getting much of the benefit either of its wonderful organization, its ability to produce economically, or its frequently declared purpose to pursue a policy of live and let live." The Commissioner's report, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, "will awaken a universal public challenge

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In 1909, according to statistics gathered by the Chicago *Tribune*, the Fourth of July celebrations took toll in killed and injured to the number of 2,405. In 1910 the movement for a "safe and sane" Independence Day reduced the casualties to 1,813, while this year breaks the record for sanity with a list of only 905 accidents.

SYMPTOMS OF INCREASING SANITY.

which will call for a reduction in the price of a necessity like iron and steel and a prosecution of those responsible." "That competition was suppressed," insists the Philadelphia *Record*, "is proven by the Steel Trust's profits." On this point it enlarges as follows:

"It has made 12 per cent. a year for ten years on the investment. It has paid interest on bonds and 7-per-cent. dividends on the preferred stock, which two classes of securities amount to more than the value of the businesses when combined, and it has been paying dividends since the early years rising from 2 to 5 per cent. on the common stock, which represents no investment except that of the excessive profits. After paying interest and preferred dividends and during a part of the time common dividends, the Steel Trust has invested in its plants more than $400,000,000 of profits. No competitive business could have made such profits. The Trust was formed to suppress competition and it has in large measure succeeded."

Commenting on the trust's dominant position in the matter of ore deposits, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"It is readily seen that, with the raw material upon which the entire industry depends safely under its control, the corporation must eventually reach control of the industry itself that will be little short of absolute. Tho at present it appears to be content with an output of little more than half the total, the excellent understandings with its independent competitors, traced to the 'Gary dinners,' has established a stability of prices that is scarcely less significant. Mr. Smith indulges in very plain talk regarding both the original overcapitalization and the enormous compensation paid to the underwriting syndicate. These findings, we dare say, will influence to some extent the Government's future course with respect to this and to other industrial combinations. But so far as the future is concerned, his showing with respect to the corporation's steady and rapid acquisition of the country's ore deposits is of much greater importance. In the light of his presentment, the Tennessee Coal and Iron transaction, approved tho it was by President Roosevelt, puts on a new and deeper significance."

About the same time that Commissioner Smith made public his report a Federal Grand Jury in New York found indictments against eighty-three wire manufacturers, representing thirty-five companies, on the ground that they had violated the Sherman Law by entering into certain pooling agreements in restraint of trade. Among the companies involved is the American Steel and Wire Company, one of the largest subsidiary concerns of the Steel Trust. These indictments, according to some of the Washington correspondents, are forerunners of further proceedings which will be brought against other subsidiaries of the Steel Trust. "This time," says the Jersey City *Jersey Journal*, "the attack will go from branch to branch until the central trust is finally reached with all the evidence of prior trials behind the attack." Special interest attaches to these indictments, says the Philadelphia *Press*, because, if the case comes to trial, it will mean a criminal prosecution, not of corporations, but of individuals. Andrew Carnegie, when asked for his opinion of these indictments, showed little interest in the question whether the indicted directors—among whom are J. P. Morgan's son-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Frank J. Gould—were likely to go to jail. Said Mr. Carnegie, according to a London dispatch:

"What we must recognize is that combinations do take place, and that these can not be allowed to determine prices. The Court of Commerce, which is already regulating railway charges, will be found amply sufficient to regulate combinations. There can be only one result of all this agitation, and that is that the Court of Commerce will have access to all papers of industrial companies and fix prices liberal and fair to the actual capital invested, and fair to the consumer.

"To this completion must it come at length."

## INSANITY OF THE FOURTH CURED

NO GREAT REFORM need now be despaired of since the "safe and sane" Fourth has replaced the old murderous variety, believe the New York *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and many other papers. The idea that the Fourth could have its reason restored was "regarded with derision and incredulity," recalls *The Tribune*, but the thing has really been done, and nothing seems impossible after that feat. It was only a year or so ago that the crusaders for a sane Fourth were the butt of the humorists, says the New York *Globe*, but they "have already more than justified their attack upon a time-honored piece of absurdity which until their advent

THE PIED PIPER.
—Johnson in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

was becoming more dangerous every year." Toledo, like Yankee Doodle, sticks a feather in its cap and calls the country's attention to the fact that it was the first community to establish the sane holiday. "That means far more than having been original," declares the Toledo *Blade;* "it means the saving of souls" and "the conservation of hands and feet and eyes."

The Chicago *Tribune*, which makes a specialty of collecting the figures for Fourth of July accidents, reports that 24 were

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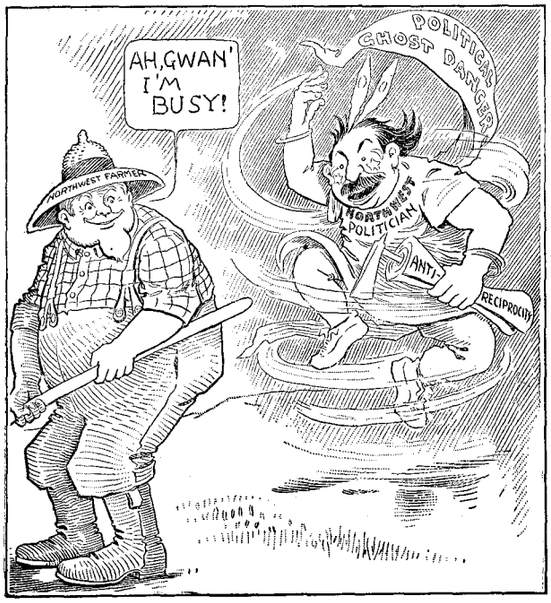
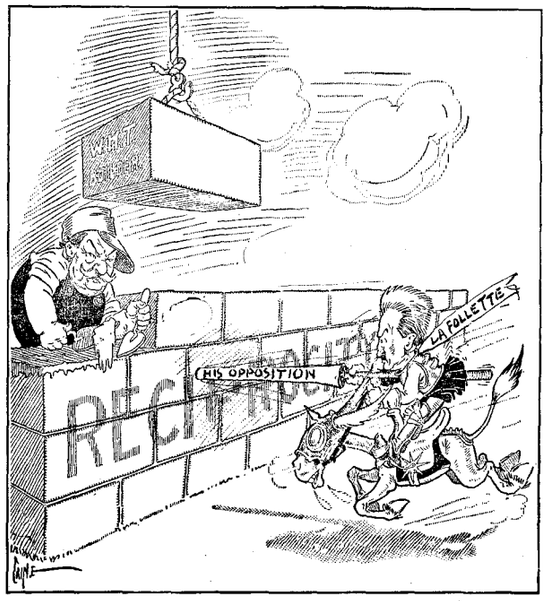



HARD TO SCARE UP ANY EXCITEMENT.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.




WILL HURT NONE BUT HIMSELF.
—Caine in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

## PURE PATRIOTS IN HARD LUCK.

killed and 881 injured this year, as against 28 killed and 1,785 injured last year, and 44 dead and 2,361 injured in 1909. In 1908, 56 were killed. Of the 24 dead this year, fireworks killed 12, firearms 7, gunpowder 2, and toy pistols 3. Illinois reports 8 deaths, New York 3, Indiana 2, and Wisconsin, Connecticut, Michigan, Kentucky, New Jersey, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Missouri one each. The fire loss is estimated at $344,350, as against $591,815 last year, and $724,515 in 1909. The "all-sane" cities, where all fireworks were outlawed by city ordinance—Atlanta, Birmingham, Cleveland, Columbus, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Washington—had no deaths, and only San Francisco and Washington reported injuries,—two each. Fifty cities, all told, had regulations forbidding or restricting fireworks, half of them trying the new "rule of reason" for the first time.

As for the future, remarks the Baltimore *Sun:*

"The country will never return to the ancient manner of expressing patriotic joy over the promulgation of the great Declaration. The toll of human life was too great. The safe and sane method is not only much less dangerous, but is also greatly more enjoyable to the large majority of people."

President Taft has been quoted as saying that our patriot fathers, could they come back to earth, would be immeasurably shocked to learn how the country has celebrated the Fourth of July in years past, and the Chicago *Tribune* observes similarly:

"The misguided persons who lament the disappearance of the 'old-fashioned Fourth' may console themselves with the thought that the new is only a return to the even older, to the method which held good before manufacturers of high explosives commercialized the day for their profit.

"The advocates of a sane celebration are not merely interested in the prevention of dangerous and brutal practises. Restrictive ordinances do that and the effort of the persons interested in a genuine celebration has been to provide a means of demonstrating and teaching real patriotism."

In New York City there were six more accidents due to fireworks and gunpowder and one more due to a revolver discharge, than last year, according to the New York *World*, but there was only one death caused by Fourth of July enthusiasm.

A few skeptics, however, think the low mortality may have been due to the fact that it was too hot a day for fireworks and the kinds of celebration that kill. Thus the Boston *Transcript* hints that "perhaps the phenomenal heat was in a measure responsible for the absence of those excesses which in previous years have made the day one to be dreaded by quiet people," and the New York *Commercial* expresses the same idea thus:

"Weather conditions on Tuesday from one end of the country to the other were highly favorable for a fair test of the experiment of a 'safe and sane Fourth.' With the mercury at various points ranging from 94 degrees to 105 degrees in the shade and hardly anywhere showing a temperature below 80 degrees, with no more life or movement in the air than there is in the traditional coffin-nail, and with the possibility of keeping alive reduced to 'the lowest common denominator' and none at all of keeping comfortable, men, women and children were not easily fired with that spirit of patriotism which commonly moves them to discharge firearms, blow horns, explode powder, shoot off sky-rockets, beat drums, build bonfires, and hurrah themselves hoarse for the old flag. So the Fourth of July, 1911, was one of safety and sanity despite itself and with practically no effort on the part of the people."

---

**WHO ARE "AMERICANS"?** — Other dwellers in this hemisphere sometimes feel aggrieved at the common custom of calling us "Americans," as if they were not also entitled to the name, but a number of historical and modern facts are gathered by the New York *Tribune* to show that the United States is entitled to the use of the term, to the exclusion of other countries on this side of the globe. This newspaper states that the usage "abounds in treaties, particularly in those with Great Britain—which are most significant—but also in those with other countries." "Our first treaty of peace in 1783," it asserts, "spoke of 'American' fishermen as distinguished from Canadians, and of the ratification of the treaty 'in America.'" Then *The Tribune* continues:

"Our treaty of commerce and navigation at the end of the War of 1812 had the same usage. The Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 spoke of 'the American and Canadian shores of the Detroit River.' Many other treaties, with various countries, speak of American citizens, American territory, American vessels, American forces, the American flag, and what not. There are still other official authorities. British Admiralty maps show what they designate as 'the boundary line between British and American possessions' in North America.

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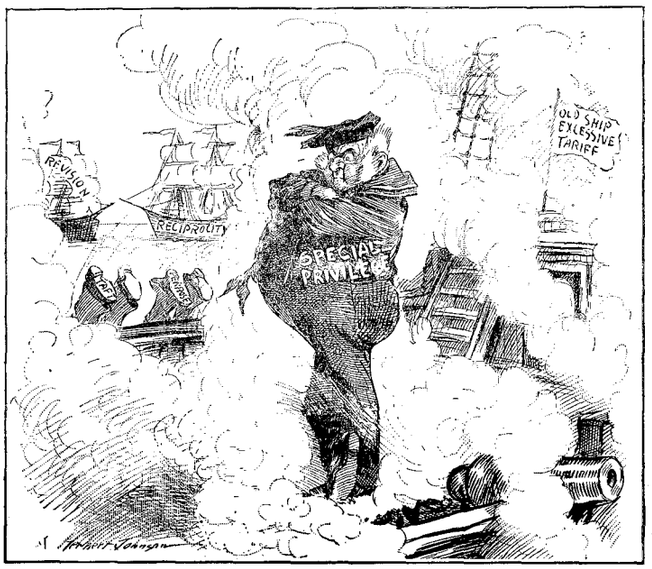
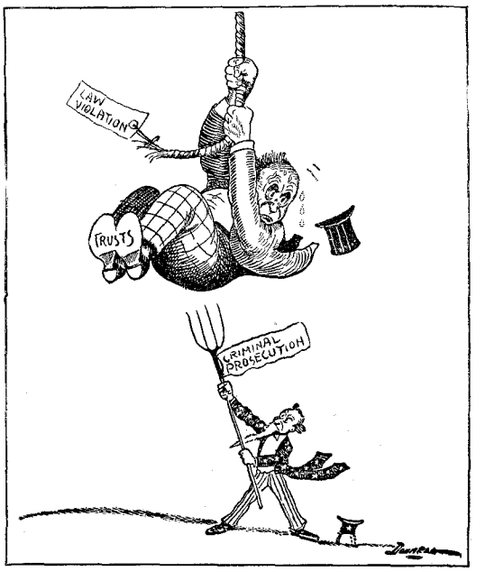



"WHENCE ALL BUT HE HAD FLED."
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.




AT THE END OF HIS ROPE.
—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

GETTING WARM.

And there is, of course, Sydney Smith's famous demand, 'Who reads an American book?'"

Logic and analogy might also be invoked, says *The Tribune*, to show that "America" and "American" are just as aptly applied to this Republic as is "United States."

"It is not always enough to call this country the United States, for there are other united states. If we should insist upon United States of America, why has not Brazil as good a title to it? Or why had not Mexico? Would it not be as arrogant to call ourselves the United States of America, when there are other united states in America, as to call ourselves America when there are other countries on this continent? Again, the United States of Brazil comprizes all of Brazil, politically speaking. So the United States of Colombia and of Mexico, when those countries were thus called, comprized all of Colombia and Mexico, politically speaking. In like manner, politically speaking, the United States of America comprizes all of America, and may be called America for short, just as the others are called Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico."

## A GOOD YEAR FOR US ALL

WHILE THE YEAR closing June 30 may not have been good to each of us, it has been good to all of us, remarks one writer, thus proving again that the whole is greater than any of its parts. A $33,000,000 surplus in the national treasury, $1,800,000,000 cash in the treasury vaults, $2,057,000,000 in exports, bumper crops, and splendid national credit as seen in the sale of $50,000,000 worth of 3-per-cent. Panama Canal bonds, say most of the newspapers, combine to make the fiscal year just closed one of the most prosperous that the United States has ever enjoyed. A bulletin from the Department of Agriculture shows that the cotton crop exceeds the average for the past 10 years by 8.2 per cent.; and estimates place the number of bales at 14,425,000, as against the next largest crop of 13,679,954 in 1904. Wheat is also expected to break the record. The money now in the Federal strong-box is the largest sum ever held there, and reports to Comptroller of the Currency Murray show $1,478,140,975 reserves in 7,277 national banks, $121,870,815 more than required by law. Exports exceed last year's total by $313,000,000, and the highest previous total—that of 1906–07, just before the panic—by $177,000,000. The opinion is exprest that $150,000,000 in Panama bonds could have been disposed of if necessary, a good testimonial of confidence in the Government when it is considered that these bonds carry no bank-note circulating privileges.

"So far as prosperity is dependent on plenty," thinks the New York *Times*, "the road is clear as far as any searchlight can throw its beams," and it declares further that:

"In bulk never was there such ample provision for filling stomachs and freight-cars. There will be all that either men or animals can eat, and at prices enabling them to eat it. Already the number of idle cars is lessening, and shortly every idle wheel will be turning. This is as true of spindles as of car-wheels. Unless all of a sudden the world has stopt wearing cotton, the operatives of the world must soon be as busy as the railways."

Of course these figures of prosperity have to be given a political twist by the various party organs. Thus we find the Republican New York *Tribune* using them to blame the Democrats in Congress for putting a duty on raw materials, and it hints that:

"The development of the export trade in the last two decades ought to demonstrate the unwisdom of putting restrictions on free access to the raw materials which American manufacturers must use. . . . . .

"In order to compete in the foreign market the American manufacturer ought to be relieved from the burden of revenue duties on raw materials, such as the dominant section of the Democratic party in Congress is now seeking to impose. Those duties do little good from the protection point of view, and only hamper industrial progress."

Another paper takes the export figures as proof that now is the time to encourage American shipping. "American commerce can never be extended to the full possibilities without an American mercantile marine," declares the Troy *Times*, and it reasons further:

"The nations which to-day are taking front rank commercially are those maintaining and increasing an ocean-carrying service. The United States stands among the foremost of commercial countries; and with an adequate supply of ships under its own flag might anticipate the time, not very remote, when it would distance all rivals."

The merchant marine would be still more appropriate now, contends the Troy paper, "in view of the preparation made by various countries to take advantage of the increased facilities soon to be offered by the completed Panama Canal."

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The rush for Panama Canal 3-per-cent. bonds has stirred up considerable remark, the bids ranging from 102¼ to more than 103, and revealing a firm bedrock of national credit. "The exhibit is gratifying," declares the Chicago *Tribune*. "When we look across the Atlantic we see British 2½-per-cent. consols selling at from 79 to 80, French 3-per-cent. rentes at from 95 to 96, and German 3-per-cents. at from 83 to 84."

National credit ought to be good in a country so rich as this, however, remark the editorial observers, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* gives in a few words this thumb-nail sketch of our enviable position:

"Altho the United States has only about 5 per cent. of the world's population it produces 20 per cent. of the world's wheat, 22 per cent. of its gold, 33 per cent. of its coal, 35 per cent. of its manufactures, 38 per cent. of its silver, 40 per cent. of its pig iron, 42 per cent. of its steel, 55 per cent. of its copper, 60 per cent. of its petroleum, 70 per cent. of its cotton and 80 per cent. of its corn. . . . Its aggregate wealth, which is approximately $130,000,000,000, is as great as that of the United Kingdom and France, its two nearest rivals."

*The Globe-Democrat* is fearful, however, that prosperity may be hampered by political events, and cites the tariff and reciprocity measures as possible disturbing factors.

## WHY EXPRESS RATES COME DOWN

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a reduction of express rates only twenty-four hours before the publication of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order for a sweeping investigation of the express business is "an admission of guilt before the case has come to trial," in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, and it agrees with the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that "so far as this eleventh-hour repentance was an attempt to anticipate and to forestall the impending inquiry, it will surely fail of its object." There seems to be little inclination on the part of the press to ascribe the move to a sudden access of pure good-will toward the public, and some suspect it is due more to a fear of parcel-post legislation in the near future. In this connection, the Indianapolis *News* calls attention to a letter written by President Taft to Mr. John H. Stahl of Chicago, editor of *The Illinois Farmer*, in which he declares himself "strongly in favor of the establishment of a general parcel-post," which he will recommend "without qualification" in his next message.

The new express rates, which are to go into effect August 1, if approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, apply chiefly to "joint rates," it would seem. That is, on a package handled by two or more companies before reaching its destination, the shipper has hitherto had to pay the sum of rates charged by the several companies for their respective services. By the terms of the proposed new tariff, joint through rates are established at a considerable reduction. A New York *Sun* dispatch quotes officials of the Commission as saying that "the new rates will bring substantial reductions on 90 per cent. of the traffic handled by the sixteen or seventeen express companies of the country." On the other hand we read in the New York *Times* that the "changes volunteered by the express companies at the last minute" will "make little difference to the shipping public." Quoting *The Times* further:

"Express combination rates long have been figured on a graduated scale of weights, based upon 100 pounds. If the rate on a hundred-pound package is $1, for instance, by the Adams Express service to a junction with the United States Express service, and $1 from that junction point to the shipment's destination, the combined rate would be $2. By the terms of the proposed tariffs the combined rate would be $1.60, a reduction of 15 per cent.

"By reason of varying distances and varying weights of shipments the percentage of the reduction also varies between points of origin and points of destination, but the average reduction on combination of graduated rates is approximately 17 per cent. So far the examination of the new tariffs filed with the Commission discloses no reductions in straight rates by single companies except in isolated instances where manifest injustice apparently heretofore has been done."

The express investigation "will probably be one of the largest jobs that the commission has ever attempted," thinks the New York *Sun*, and some idea of its scope may be obtained from the expression of purpose to determine whether the express companies' "rates, classifications, regulations, or practises, or any of them, are unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of said act, and to determine the manner and method in which the business of said express companies and each of them is conducted."

This inquiry, needless to say, is warmly welcomed by the press, which have been holding the companies up to execration for their obstructive tactics against the establishment of a parcel-post. This investigation is necessary, "if the express companies are really to be brought into subjection to the law," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, adding:

"There is no business that has been made more nearly monopolistic in its character, so far as its interstate aspect is concerned. . . . There is more or less competition in local express service, tho there has been a tendency in late years for the large companies to acquire control over those which are limited to local fields in collecting and delivering baggage and packages for transportation over their lines. By contracts with railroads which do the long-distance hauling for them the express companies have divided the field of interstate service among themselves in a way to prevent competition, and where the articles carried have of necessity to be transferred from one to another to reach their destination, they have not made joint through rates, but the initial carrier has charged the combined rates and accounted to the others for the share belonging to their lines.

"There being practically no competition, each company could make its charges and rules about what it pleased and the patrons have had to make the best of it. Arrangements between the express companies and railroad companies have been subject to no control, and they have been made in a way to be as profitable to both as they chose to make them. Under such a system abuses and exactions were inevitable, and complaints have certainly been common and usually unavailing. Redress for any wrong resulting in pecuniary loss has seemed to be unattainable without more trouble, annoyance, and sacrifice of time and expense than it was worth if finally obtained. There is scarcely a doubt that there is need of reform in the service of express companies and a pretty thorough investigation is necessary to determine what is to be done to effect it. It is quite time this service was brought under effective regulation and supervision."

The present reduction of rates, remarks the New York *Press*, does not, of course, "bring the rates down to figures which would mean reasonable dividends on capitalizations of the right to gouge the public. There still will be extra dividend watermelons for the express stockholders to cut." Yet the Interstate Commerce Commission can not go ahead and make very sweeping reductions in express rates, argues the Philadelphia *Record*. Tho the profits of the companies in 1909 were more than 50 per cent. on capital invested, they were only about 8 per cent. on the business done. *The Record* then calls attention to the excessively high operating expenses of the express companies and the wastes of the "inherent mal-economy" of the system, and concludes:

"After making all allowances for possible savings, it remains unlikely that express rates could be reduced to a figure correlative to that paid for like service in the countries of Europe, where the carrying of parcels up to a 110-pound limit is part of the postal business. Calculations based on the dividend return on express company capital are misleading. Because the companies earn 50 per cent. on their investment and ought not

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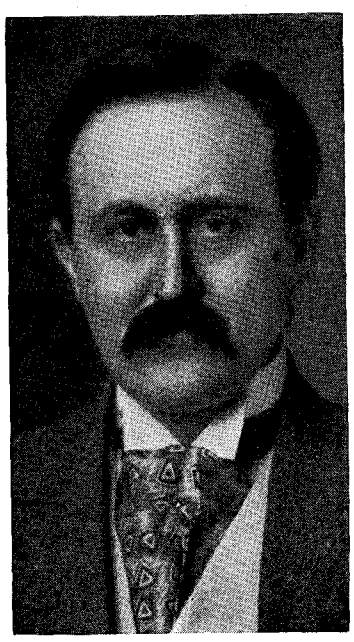

HERBERT S. HOUSTON,
Head of the "Trust."

LOOK OUT!
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*

JOHN THOMAS WOOD,
Who started the prosecution.

to earn more than 10 per cent. it does not follow that the rates charged by them could be divided by five. If all the profit shown on the face of the report of 1909 should be wiped out, the reduction of rates would not be great enough to give the relief shippers expect. Perhaps the right solution of the problem would be found in the establishment of a United States Postal Express."

## WHEN MAGAZINES CONSPIRE

IN THE PLIGHT of the magazines which have fallen foul of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the daily papers seem to find less cause for brotherly sympathy than for a levity which in some cases actually borders on glee. They find infinite merriment in the idea that the muckrakers should themselves feel the rake, that the "trust-busters" should be busted, and the stone-throwers find their own houses are made of glass. "So many of the magazines have dedicated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to incessant war against all trusts," that the "innocent bystander," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record*, "must be perplexed to find them included among the defendants, just like the box-board makers and the wall-paper combine and all the rest." "The thought is too terrible to harbor," exclaims the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and it is no less painful to the Washington *Post* "to hear that there is a Magazine Trust, and that like other 'bad' trusts, it has been proceeding in unlawful restraint of trade." Truly, concludes the Washington paper, "the mighty are fallen from a pedestal" —"what is to happen henceforth when trusts need further curbing?" And the Sioux City (Ia.) *Journal* must needs recall the many magazine arguments demanding jail sentences for trust heads, and asks with direful emphasis: "If this is the right treatment for the men who conspire to raise the price of our sugar and oil, why is it not equally appropriate for the men who conspire to raise the cost of our mental nourishment?"

There is, however, a feeling of pity in the sanctum of the Boston *Transcript*, and one of its editorial writers thus soliloquizes:

"Alas, poor Sam McClure! We knew him, judge; a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy. . . . Where be his gibes now? his gambols, his songs? his flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the reader on a roar? Not one, now, to mock the district-attorney's grinning? Quite chap-fallen? Now get you to the judge's chambers and tell him, let the advertising be inches thick, to this favor must magazine publishers come. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, since no other defender promptly appears on behalf of Mr. McClure, Colonel Harvey, and their little brothers, we hasten to tender them the distinguished assurance of our profound consideration. We love them for some of the enemies they have made."

The association of magazines for regulating subscription prices, known as the Periodical Clearing House, erroneously confounded by some papers with the Periodical Publishers' Association, which conducted the fight against increased postal rates, is doubly attacked. Mr. Thomas Wood has brought suit for $100,000 damages because, he says, the alleged conspiracy has completely wrecked his business and now prevents him from carrying out existing contracts. The Government civil suit, brought by District-Attorney Wise, charges unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and foreign commerce in magazines and other periodicals. The defendants named are the Periodical Clearing House, its directors, Messrs. Frank N. Doubleday, Herbert S. Houston, Frederick L. Collins, Charles D. Lanier and George Von Utassy, and the following constituent companies:

"Doubleday, Page & Co., Crowell Publishing Company, S. S. McClure Company, Current Literature Publishing Company, Phillips Publishing Company, Harper & Brothers, Leslie-Judge Company, Review of Reviews Company, International Magazine Company, New Publication Company, Butterick Publishing Company, Standard Fashion Company, New Idea Publishing Company, Ridgeway Company, American Home Magazine Company, Short Stories Company, Limited."

The petition alleges that the Clearing House destroyed competition in the magazine "clubbing" business by coercing all the principal subscription agencies of the country into making contracts with it. An official, wholesale price-list was sent out, covering about 3,000 publications. By this, it is charged, all price-cutting was stopt and agents were compelled to sell at regular prices all unlisted publications. To enforce this agreement, it is said, a system of fines was worked out and recalcitrant

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agents have also been in peril of losing all the business of the associated magazines.

The Clearing House, is, however, defined by its president, Mr. Houston, as "merely an association of periodical publishers formed to aid in maintaining fair and equitable conditions among the subscription agencies." It has "never sought to increase prices, but has pursued the directly opposite policy of trying to avoid reductions from the regular subscription to the point of demoralization." As quoted in the New York *Times*, Mr. Houston continues:

"We have felt that this was a legal and proper thing to do, but in order to make assurance doubly sure we took the matter up through our attorney, Frederick R. Kellogg, with the Department of Justice in Washington. An attorney was assigned by the Department to make a careful examination of all of our contracts and plans. We turned over all records and everything connected with the operation of the Clearing House, and we received assurances that there was nothing that transgrest any law either in letter or in spirit.

"I think we have a right to feel that we have done everything that law-abiding citizens could do, first to find out what the law was, and secondly, to carefully follow it."

"If that is treason, let the Government make the most of it!" declares Mr. John A. Sleicher at the close of a similar explanation appearing in the New York *Tribune*. Whereat the New York *Times* remarks:

"Why, no counsel for the wickedest trust that ever was could improve on that for a complete guide as to how trusts work. No wonder these gentlemen are on their defense along with the villains of the Steel Trust, and others too numerous to mention. . . . Let these physicians heal themselves, and then resume the task of reforming the rest of us."

The charge that the magazines in the combination tried to regulate the prices of magazines not in the agreement seems a vital point to the Newark *News*, which adds:

"This, according to the Government's petition, has not received the enthusiastic approval of all hands among magazine publishers, the reasons for discontent being, apparently, pretty obvious. The system of fining, said to be in vogue as a Periodical Clearing House measure, would seem to be a subject also repaying some careful investigation. . . . Incidentally, the question arises whether Governmental scrutiny of magazines may have any bearing on recent magazine mergers."

The courage and consistency of the Taft administration in bringing this suit is the subject of favorable comment in the New York *Tribune*, Chicago *Record-Herald*, and Harrisburg *Telegraph*. To quote the Pennsylvania paper:

"The President's proposed postal reformations have already made him unpopular in the magazine world and his demand for the dissolution of the Periodical Clearing House will probably finish him in that quarter unless, as is barely possible, this new exhibition of courage and absolute impartiality may make him stronger with the people than the magazines themselves."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE tobacco trust doesn't ask a rehearing; it has heard enough.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

AMATEUR writers whose articles have been rejected are convinced that there is a magazine trust.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

IF La Follette runs for the presidency as fast as he has run away from reciprocity, he may catch it.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

IT must break the hearts of baseball magnates to think of London's 7,000,000 inhabitants out on the street with nowhere to go.—*Chicago News.*

AMERICANS who attended the coronation may now come back and figure out some new scheme to take money away from those who could not afford to attend.—*Baltimore Sun.*

WOODROW WILSON says he is two kinds of a Democrat. He will have to be more kinds than that if he is going to get the support of all the varieties.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A PROFESSOR of chemistry stopt a runaway horse by throwing ammonia in its face. As a last resort it may be necessary to use this method on the Democratic House.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHATEVER money we contribute hereafter to the cause of missions we shall stipulate is to be spent among the milliners who make the hats for American women.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

IT will be noticed that Governor Deneen, of Illinois, vetoed a bill prohibiting newspapers from publishing details of crimes and executions. The Governor doesn't propose to protect the Illinois legislators.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

JUST when Jack Johnson is having the time of his life in London, with everything heart could wish for so far as it is in the power of England to provide it, Texas sends word that it is harvesting 140,000,000 watermelons.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

A CHICAGO man who wants a divorce alleges that he was confined to his bed for twenty-two weeks after his wife had hit him on the jaw with her fist. People who are looking for a "white man's hope" should investigate this case.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"HE was a main ventricle of Iowa's heart when he stood four-square to the many winds that blew against the corner-stone of his party's temple," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Aside from our esteemed contemporary's mixt metaphor, it appears that this gentleman, whoever he is, must be some citizen.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"THE nation is safe," says Justice Harlan. Not a bad umpire.—*Dayton Journal.*

SEÑOR MADERO is of the opinion that there is such a thing as carrying this revolution business altogether too far.—*Los Angeles Express.*

ANDY CARNEGIE says he knows nothing of any steel trust. Andy must wonder where those dividends are coming from.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ONE good idea of a perfectly courageous person is the man who dares ask Senator Lorimer, these days: "Is it hot enough for you?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

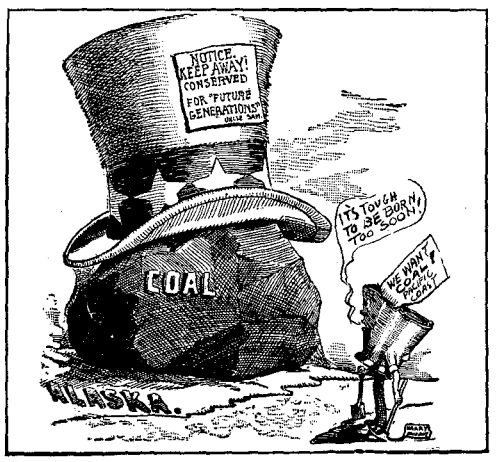
AFTER calling us all "brainless bigots," George Bernard Shaw is coming to this country to lecture, presuming, no doubt, on his estimate of our imbecility.—*Dayton Journal.*

THERE are 1,178,317 more females than males in the British Isles. The woman-suffrage movement over there is just a question therefore of majority rule.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

WHY wouldn't it be a good plan, while we are setting apart special days, to have a "foreign nobleman's day," and make the floral emblem the marigold?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE average politician who reads the Declaration of Independence at Fourth of July celebrations would have considered it socialistic if he had read it along in 1776.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE sugar hearing, the steel hearing, and the magazine hearing indicate that Uncle Sam is getting the trusts by the ears.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*




TOO PREVIOUS.
—Murphy in the Portland *Oregonian.*

IF Colonel Roosevelt would let out the name of his candidate for President, and Colonel Bryan would do the same, it might help to reduce the political temperature somewhat.—*Gainesville Sun.*

MR. WICKERSHAM is determined not to permit the magazine trust to grind the faces of the poor. Why can't it be reasonable, like the sugar and beef and steel and money trusts?—*Philadelphia North American.*

A SLIP in a recent issue, saying that the battleship *Texas* was being built at Norfolk, has aroused intense indignation in Newport News, where the *Texas* is really under construction. No less an official than the Mayor has written us, demanding a retraction, under penalty of having our culpability aired in the local press, "which will operate deleteriously to your paper." This is too much. We succumb. The *Texas* is being built in Newport News. We ought to have known better.

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## MAKING WAR SPELL FAMINE

FAMINE, not invasion, is at present England's chief danger, writes Lord Charles Beresford, a statement which he explains by saying that in time of war the Declaration of London, just approved by Parliament, would bring about a condition of national starvation. The Declaration of London is a treaty signed by delegates of the leading naval Powers in 1908, and promulgated for ratification by the several Governments concerned in 1909. Its principal provisions relate to the disposal of captured vessels in war and the rule of contraband. The provisions objected to by the British Tory press and naval officers occur in Article 34, which decrees that "foodstuffs are liable to capture if they are consigned to a fortified place, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy." Yes, declare the opponents, but every port in England is such a base! The other article whose wisdom is much debated is 49, which allows the sinking or destruction of neutral prizes if their company "involves danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which it is engaged at the time." Admiral Beresford thus vehemently specifies his objections in a letter which appears in several English papers:

"One hundred and two flag officers have condemned the Declaration of London. The chambers of commerce, the shipping associations, and the insurance companies have condemned it. Our most eminent jurists have emphatically signified their disapproval.

"There is no mystery concerning the reasons for this determined opposition. They reside in the practical effects of the Declaration of London upon British sea-power, and they appeal directly to the personal interest of every British subject.

"The danger staring this country in the face if the Declaration of London is ratified is not invasion, but starvation.

"Under the Declaration of London belligerents are for the first time legally permitted to sink neutral vessels.

"Under the Declaration of London the transformation upon the high seas of merchantmen into warships is not forbidden, and it is therefore not illegal, and privateering is revived in its most dangerous form.

"Take these two clauses together. What, upon the outbreak of war, would be their effect? When war is declared, or, what experience shows is very much more likely, before war is declared, the merchant vessels of a foreign Power, having been already armed and secretly organized for the purpose, become commerce-destroyers infesting every sea. Our trade-routes could be cut in a moment. And it is to be noted that the destruction of commerce would occur whether Great Britain was a belligerent or not.

"What would be the immediate result? Panic in this country, a sharp rise of prices, and the refusal of shippers to allow their cargoes to leave port."

The London *Morning Post* believes that under this Declaration "every single port in this country might be regarded by the enemy as a base of supply," and its ratification is opposed, with the indorsement of the first living naval authority, by *The Daily Mail* (London), as follows:

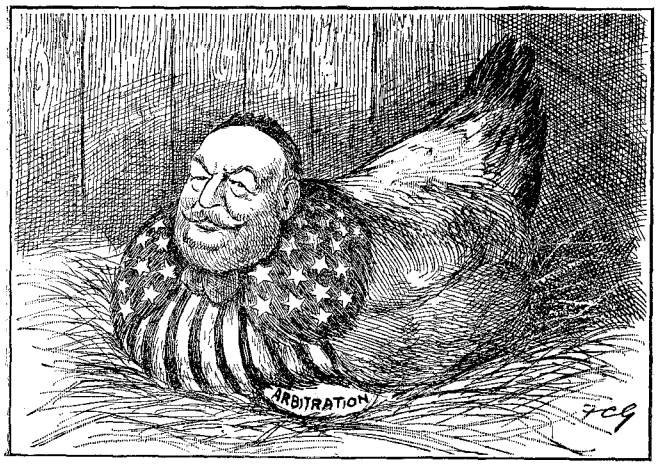
"As if it were not bad enough to imperil the food-supply of our workers in war, the Government by the Declaration of London will permit foreign cruisers to sink our steamers when two foreign Powers are at war, and will allow our right of blockade to be hampered by new restrictions. In Admiral Mahan's words, the Declaration of London draws the teeth of the British Navy. If only for that reason the opponents of the Declaration in the House of Commons must . . . stir themselves to rouse the nation to its dangers."

Yet the House of Commons, which is supposed to express British public opinion, passed the bill embodying the principles of the Declaration last week, and refused, by a vote of 301 to 231, to defer action pending a report by a committee of experts. The attitude of the United States, as outlined by Sir Edward Grey, had great weight with the members, we are told. He said the United States would not tolerate interference with international food supplies, and pointed out that we have a fleet strong enough to enforce our wishes. Our Government, he added, would never have signed the Declaration if it believed its commerce would be endangered. He continued:

"The United States has been no reluctant party to signing the Declaration of London and the Prize Court Convention. It has thereby taken a deep interest in promoting the establishment of an international prize court, and in its view acceptance of the Declaration of London is essential to the establishment of a successful working international prize court.

"The belief that the United States Government regards the policy of a prize court convention and the Declaration of London with indifference is a very dangerous misapprehension, which it would remove if we were at war with a Continental Power. That Continental Power, knowing perfectly well the risk and desiring to avoid the danger of any friction with the United States, the great maritime neutral Power interested in our food supply would in all likelihood prefer to accept the rules of the Declaration of London and be prepared to refer to arbitration any question which arises with regard to it."

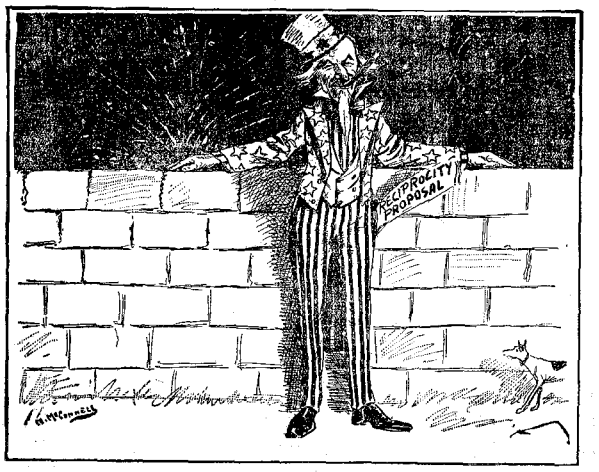
The German papers approve of the Declaration, and the semi-official *Koelnische Zeitung*, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and *Vossische Zeitung* agree that it marks "a great advance in naval and international law." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* laughs at the British admirals and the British newspapers who "have




KEEPING IT WARM.

MR. TAFT—"They're busy just now over on the other side—guess I'll keep this egg warm!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).




HER FORTY-FOURTH BIRTHDAY.

UNCLE SAM—"Wall, I reckon 'twon't be long before Miss Canada will celebrate her birthday on the 4th of July."

—Toronto *News*.

BRITISH-AMERICAN MEDITATIONS.

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WITH PIGTAIL FURLED.
Chinese Buglers.

NEUTRALIZATION, OR "SHIRT-SLEEVE DIPLOMACY."
"He Knox best who Knox last."
—*The National Review* (Shanghai).

WITH PIGTAIL UNFURLED.
Chinese Officers.

painted the famine specter on the wall." To quote the words of this organ:

"To hear English admirals, of all people, sounding a warning against privateering and piracy is very rich. Have they not always been the first, in past times, coolly to brush away all sea law when it so pleased them, and never shrink from the plainest piracy? Who will not think of 'wolves in sheep's clothing' on reading their protest?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RUSSO-CHINESE ANTAGONISM

THE PUBLIC have been so taken up with the question of the "open door" in Manchuria, American influence in Eastern Asia, and Japanese expansiveness and expansion that they have lost sight of China and her ever present antagonist Russia, says E. J. Dillon, the keen oriental correspondent, in *The Contemporary Review* (London). Russia and China stand like two bastions frowning at each other over a narrow strait. It used to be said that when Chinese factions engaged in battle, they were careful to be so far apart that the bullets fell in a heap together midway between the two armies. But China since then has been bestirring herself; her movements may not be like those of the West, but during the past three years marvelous progress has been made. China has become an actual menace to Russia, says Mr. Dillon. The ornamental army of China, which has hitherto been an object of mere amusement to Europe, is on its way toward becoming a formidable force, declares this writer, altho still sadly deficient in some elements of efficiency. Tho "China's military strength is still music of the future," yet "China is waking up" he declares, and continues:

"If China becomes a military Power, then Russian aims, that seemed within easy distance of attainment, will fade into the infinite void. And another five years may suffice to mark off the China of the future from the Celestial Empire of the past. Anything that can be accomplished in the way of obtaining guaranties for the Chinaman's good behavior in coming years must therefore be taken in hand at once. There is no time to lose. In another five years the opportunity may have vanished. Such is the line of reasoning which is commonly attributed to Russia by the European press. I can not believe it, for I know personally most of the Russian statesmen who deal with China, and it is my impression that they sincerely wish to live in peace with their Mongolian neighbor. Circumstance, however, is more powerful than the will of man, even when he is a statesman."

"You're not *really* cross with me, are you, pet?"
"No, Russki dear; but people *will* talk; and they say we've been quarreling again." —*The National Review* (Shanghai).

But however formidable the future army of China may be, says Mr. Dillon, the present force is little more than a cardboard army:

"Her army is a poorly disciplined band of badly trained men. The human stuff out of which it is made may be excellent, altho this is true only in part; but every military quality the cultivation of which depends upon the expenditure of money is lacking sadly. I have spoken many times with foreign officers from China, among whom were Japanese instructors, on the embryonic army which the latter helped to create, and they shook their heads or shrugged their shoulders. Not only is there no army worthy of the name, but there is little hope of one. On this subject I have

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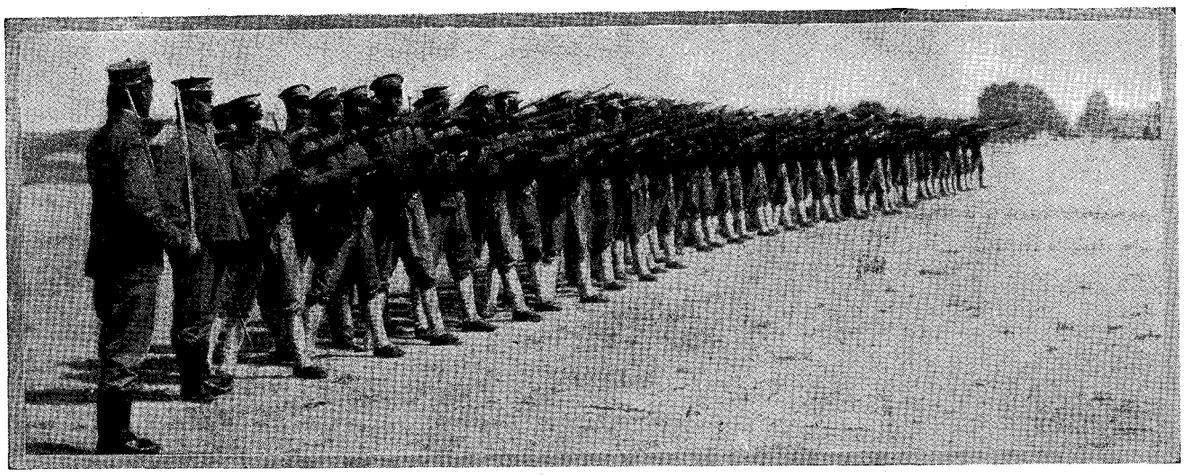

"THE THIN YELLOW LINE OF HEROES."

China has now two armies, one numbering some 500,000. that is ancient and inefficient, and another consisting of 160,000 well-trained effective men, schooled in up-to-date warfare, and officered by men who have studied in military colleges abroad, says the London *Graphic*. These troops are all armed with modern rifles and rapid-firing artillery. But Mr. Dillon says it is a mere cardboard affair.

closely questioned several first-class authorities, and the verdict they pronounce is the same. Review troops there are, and they cut a smart figure on the field of maneuvers; but to such powerful armies as that of Japan, the Chinese troops bear approximately the same relation as do their painted cardboard cannons to the most formidable artillery of to-day. And their finances are still so tangled that even Japan can lend China money."

## OUR NAVAL VISIT TO RUSSIA

SOMETHING far more than a mere act of courtesy is seen by the Russian press in the visit of our naval squadron at Cronstadt in June. It reminds them of the visit of the Russian ships to New York harbor during the darkest days of our Civil War, when we were in sore need of friends. Russia is our "traditional friend," they say, and in the present rivalry in the Orient they argue that we should naturally side with Russia rather than with Japan. While our ships were at Cronstadt, the Government provided a Russian jacky as guide and companion for every American sailor, and if bluejackets only wrote treaties, we should now very likely find ourselves in a hard-and-fast alliance with the Czar. Here is a sample of Russian opinion from the *Rietch* (St. Petersburg), written the day before our ships arrived:

"The reception awaiting the American sailors will, of course, be worthy of the great Republic beyond the seas represented by our guests; worthy also of the feelings of friendship and sympathy which have so long drawn Russia and the United States together.

"If during the last decade these traditions, owing to temporary international complications, have been somewhat weakened, this period of involuntary estrangement may now be considered as ended.

"Not only the moral ties of the past, but also the political interests of the present—and especially those of the future—require a closer alinement of Russia and America.

"We feel sure that events transpiring in the Far East will more and more confirm this view; that, by the force of circumstances, it will soon become one of the controlling principles of our politics.

"Such a political course will rest not on diplomatic considerations alone, but will derive much support from the Russian people everywhere, who will warmly welcome any new step calculated to draw us closer to the great American nation."

The Russian press candidly admit that their Government was with us when the United States and Japan came so near to a serious difference on the Pacific coast, and we read that "Russia is eager to take full advantage of whatever breach that episode may have caused between America and Japan." Further:

"The American Republic, despite its free political institutions and a form of government so unlike our own, has always elicited interest, appreciation, and respect among intelligent Russians. The tragical moments in the history of the United States have always struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the Russian people. And the American nation has reciprocated as heartily in Russia's trying years. In the depths of Russia the memory is still alive how in 1891–92, under the proud starry flag of the Republic, American grain was being forwarded to starving Russian villages.

"Russian liberal circles well know and appreciate the sincere sympathy with which America watches the rejuvenation of Russia on the basis of freedom and justice.

"The future will yet requite both the people and the Government of the United States for their part in the negotiations at Portsmouth at a time when Russian prestige was sorely tried.

"And despite all warnings coming from timid publicists fearful of too strong an expression of sympathy, the people will recall these very facts while American sailors are enjoying Russian hospitality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE BAN ON COLORED JAPANESE TEA

OUR GOVERNMENT has lately prohibited the importation of colored Japanese teas. That this measure is a severe blow to Japan can be understood when it is remembered that, next to silk, tea is the most important Japanese export to the United States. In the words of the Tokyo *Asahi*, "the question of whether Japanese tea will be able to hold the American market is a question of life and death to the tea industry of the country." How the Japanese tea traders have come to color tea is explained by this journal, which says the methods of the farmers who grow tea are so crude as to cause a great lack of uniformity in the quality of the leaves they prepare. To remedy this defect, the dealers have had to recure and color the leaves, thus hoping to introduce uniformity and make their goods attractive to foreign consumers. But:

"The necessity of abandoning the practise of coloring was perceived long before the issuance of the prohibitory order of the American Government, and various devices were suggested and tried with a view to doing away with the practise. But these contrivances proved unsatisfactory, and the dealers continued the old practise in spite of earnest remonstrances of the exporters."

The *Asahi* scoffs at the idea of those who are inclined to regard the American measure as a sort of boycott on Japanese goods, and asserts that any practise which is contrary to the principles of hygiene must be abandoned, once and for all, if Japanese tea is to hold its own in the face of the formidable rivalry offered by Ceylon tea. The *Chugai Shogyo*, a Tokyo commercial

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newspaper, while regarding the American measure as a "death-blow" to makers of cheap teas, believes that the producers of high-grade teas will suffer no loss from the prohibition. Describing the process of coloring cheap teas, the *Jiji* (Tokyo) says:

"The method of coloring tea leaves was imported from China, where it had been in practise for centuries. To make low-grade teas appear attractive, about two ounces of Prussian blue is mixt with 100 pounds of leaves. As a pound of such leaves usually makes about 200 cups of beverage, the quantity of blue which a tea-drinker imbibes with a cup of tea can readily be estimated. The pernicious practise was not confined to the makers of low-grade teas; some of the makers of high-priced teas, tempted by the facilities offered by the coloring, did not scruple to mix colored inferior leaves with uncolored leaves of superior quality."

The *Jiji* urges both the Exporters' Association and the Government to enforce strict inspection to prevent any export of colored teas.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WILLIAM II. AND THE SOCIALISTS

IN PROCLAIMING his belief that Germany's Socialists are "not so black as they are painted," William II. calls attention to a change in his own attitude which foreign dailies have noted for some little time. The German ruler seems to be "moving with the red" as a clerical daily abroad puts it.

Red is the European journalistic catch-word for Socialism, while black is the color of clericalism. William II., observes the Socialist *Avanti* (Rome), will always be black, never red. This impression that his Majesty has not become more sympathetic in his attitude to Socialism is shared by European Socialist organs generally, especially by papers like the Berlin *Vorwaerts* and the Paris *Humanité*. Dailies of the liberal school, such as the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), put the matter in this fashion:

"No one outside the court circle in Berlin has ever known just what William II. thinks of the Socialists. His opposition to them has been somewhat spirited, to be sure. The whole world is familiar with his Majesty's reference to the Socialists of Germany as men without a country. But we must remember that the words of the German Emperor are not quoted accurately always. It often happens that his language is distorted through the separation of a phrase from its context. Again, his Majesty may say one thing to-day and believe something entirely different in a week. His ideas change as do the ideas of other men. He cherishes no such resentment against progress as the Socialist leaders would have us believe. He is above all else a shrewd politician who can make combinations in the Reichstag with speed and skill.

"It would be absurd to suppose, however, or to infer, that the German Emperor has the slightest intention to enter into any pact with the Socialists in the Reichstag. He does not need them. But time has taught him that what in Germany is Socialism becomes in some land less militarized than Germany a mild form of liberalism. Perhaps that is what William II. means by his recent references to Socialists."

It is to the influence of the German Crown Prince that the London dailies are inclined to attribute his Majesty's new mood of tolerance to Socialism. The London *News* understands that the German Crown Prince has gained great influence over his somewhat dictatorial parent. Now the Crown Prince affects a more liberal society than his father ever cared for. The Crown Prince meets journalists, authors, artists, and men of affairs. He has become in some sense a delegate of his father's, one with the right to speak for the Emperor. This is not the general idea. Europe has been led to infer that friction exists between father and son. That may be true at times, but it is not the prevailing temper of the imperial pair. The Crown Prince is a careful reader of all journals—even of so radical a sheet as the Berlin *Zukunft*. He strove to eradicate from his father's mind many ideas generated in the court circle. Hence, if the London *News* is correctly informed, the Crown Prince has brought about a change of heart in the Emperor, so far as the Socialists are concerned. There is yet another point of view from which the German Emperor's attitude can be estimated, and that is supplied in the Paris *Temps:*

A FUTURE GERMAN EMPEROR IN MARBLE.

This clever and unconventional statue of Prince William, eldest son of Germany's Crown Prince, was made to the order of the boy's mother as a birthday gift to his father on May 6. The little Prince himself was five years old on the Fourth of July. The statue is 34 inches tall, and a replica has been made by the sculptor for the National Gallery in Berlin.

"Many persons, otherwise well informed, assume that William II. is a military autocrat. That theory is put forth in England very freely and very erroneously. Even as King of Prussia, William II. is strictly bound by the constitution of that country. He can not act at his will and pleasure. He must submit like the humblest of his subjects to the edicts of the courts. There is no absolutism in all Germany so far as William II. is concerned. Even as commander of the Army he is bound by the strictest code, which he dare not violate.

"The world may have a different idea, but that is due partly to the freedom of utterance enjoyed by the Emperor and partly to misconception of the governmental system of the German Empire. Even had his Majesty said against the Socialists all that sensational dailies report, the words need not be taken so seriously. It is out of the power of the Emperor to prevent the growth of Socialism in his dominions. His hostility to Socialism has not prejudiced the party and his favor would not necessarily help it. William II. was something of a Socialist in his youth and we all go back to our first love."

It seems to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, a Conservative daily in close touch with the court, that there exists in the foreign press a tacit conspiracy or understanding on the subject of Emperor William. He is to be painted in glaring hues as an autocrat. This idea is most sedulously propagated in England and from England it is reflected throughout the United States. Every word proceeding from the mouth of the Emperor is consequently twisted or magnified until it loses all semblance of its original significance. The Berlin daily refers to such themes as the Army, the Navy, religious faith, and Socialism by way of illustrating the misconceptions of the world regarding the German Emperor. If his Majesty ventures upon a casual remark relative to any one of these subjects, it is elaborated into a thesis to the effect that Germany is sinking to the level of a Turkish satrapy. If, on the other hand, the Emperor says a word favorable to some theory of religion or politics, the world is told that his Majesty has once more changed his variable mind. More than half the words attributed to him, we read further, are misquoted because they are flagrant breaches of the trust reposed in the discretion of a guest.

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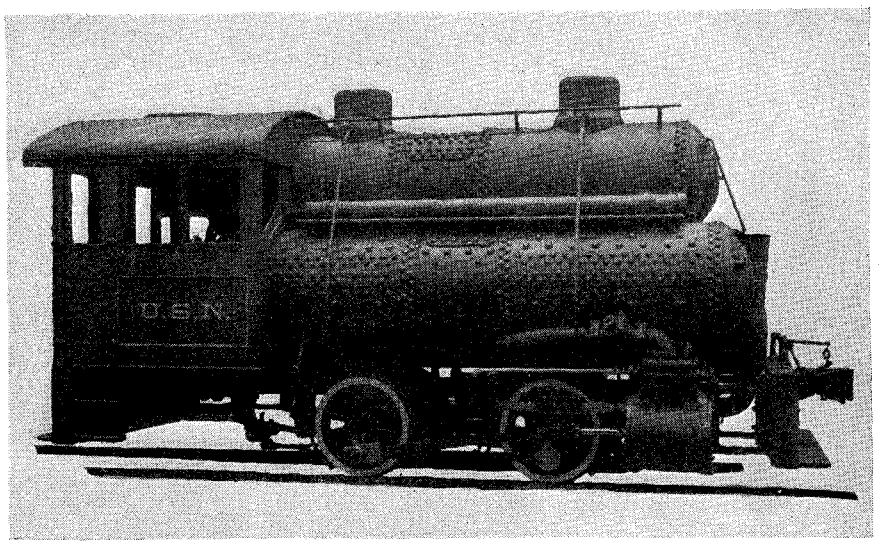
# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVES FOR HAULING EXPLOSIVES

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT of the United States has for eleven years used comprest-air locomotives in naval magazines on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The advantages of this type of locomotive for service at magazines containing large quantities of explosives are evident, as there is nothing about such an engine warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, and it gives out nothing but pure air. The locomotives employed for this service, we are told by a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, June), have been of various sizes, from six to thirty tons. The last and largest was delivered to the United States Naval Magazine at Hingham, Mass., last November. We read:

"In operation the locomotive is charged at either charging-station in about two and one-half minutes, and with its maximum pressure of 800 pounds it will travel a distance of about four miles over the reservation railroad, hauling four or five standard freight cars. The reservation railroad consists of 9,600 feet of main line, with numerous short branches to shell-houses, magazines, and the power-house. One terminal connects with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at West Hingham, and the other is on the wharf in a tidal river.

"The locomotive is used for hauling ammunition from the side track to the magazines and shell-houses, and from them to the wharf for delivery to the ships of the Navy. . . . An ordinary charge for the locomotive is 15,000 cubic feet of free air, so that either compressor will supply about six charges per day of eight hours, sufficient to move the locomotive, with its ordinary service loads, a distance of from twenty to twenty-five miles. With both compressors in operation the locomotive could travel from forty to fifty miles under the same conditions."



Courtesy of "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," New York.

FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVE USED IN A POWDER-AND-SHELL MAGAZINE.

One of the features of this engine is the "interheater" used for raising the temperature of the air, and thus giving it more power, after it leaves the high-pressure cylinder and before it enters the low-pressure cylinder. In steam-engines with interheaters, the steam must have heat from the boiler applied directly to it, but in the air locomotive the air is so cold when it leaves one cylinder that it may be heated simply by thorough contact with the outer atmosphere. This is how it is done:

"The air in its passage from the high- to the low-pressure cylinder travels longitudinally through the interheater in a zig-zag line back and forth across the tubes with which the interheater is filled. The exhaust from the low-pressure cylinder is utilized to create a draft through the interheater tubes, thus bringing large quantities of atmospheric air into close contact with the refrigerated air from the exhaust of the high-pressure cylinder.

"In this apparatus practically all of the heat lost due to the work done in the high-pressure cylinder is restored and the air is delivered to the valve chest of the low-pressure cylinder at practically atmospheric temperature."

And as to the expense of operating this peculiar machine, we read:

"It may be remarked that while the advantages of this type of locomotive are so great for this character of service as to justify a considerable expenditure in first cost and operating expense in order to obtain the insurance which an absolute absence of fire secures, an analysis of the plant shows that for intermittent shifting service with a limited mileage, it would be difficult to operate so powerful a locomotive with less expenditure for power."

## WHY THE MOON BLUSHES IN ECLIPSE

THE FACT THAT the pale Diana is suffused with a pink glow during eclipse has been noted more by scientists than by the poets. The latter have seldom referred to this tint which comes over the face of the moon when our shadow hides her from the light of the sun. When they refer to this color at all, they say the moon "looks bloody on the earth," and call it an omen of terrible things. It is a time when "meteors fright the fixéd stars of heaven" and "lean-looked prophets whisper fearful change." As if this were not bad enough, "rich men look sad, and ruffians dance and leap," something like a scene in Wall Street, perhaps, after a Supreme Court decision. So wrote Shakespeare. Scientists view the matter more coldly. The tints observed on the moon's disk when she is eclipsed by the earth's shadow thrown upon her have been recently studied by several French astronomers, who have put forth some interesting theories to account for them. The matter, which is not yet definitely cleared up, is discust in *La Nature* (Paris, May 6) by J. Mascart. Since remote antiquity, says this writer, it has been noticed that during total or partial eclipses of our satellite, the eclipsed part of the moon (that which is plunged in the earth's shadow), instead of disappearing completely, is often colored with reddish tints, varying from dark red to coppery brown, altho the phenomenon is variable and capricious. He goes on:

"It was necessary to wait until the nineteenth century, with its progress in physics, to obtain a precise idea of these appearances. White light is a mixture, resulting from divers colored radiations; and if in the media traversed by it, capable of exerting selective absorption, the blue and violet rays are obstructed more than others, the compound light will have a red tint. The quality of thus absorbing blue and violet is known to be possest by water vapor; this is why, very generally, the stars look red on the horizon; it is also why the red color of the earth's shadow is due to the passage or the refraction of the sun's rays in the layers of our atmosphere nearest the ground and thus most highly charged with water vapor.

"Sometimes, it is true, in certain eclipses, the eclipsed part of the moon disappears completely and no coloration at all can be observed. Probably this fact depends on exceptional opacity of the terrestrial atmosphere, for example, on quantities of

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volcanic ash in suspension. Various authors, notably Flammarion, have believed it possible to show that eclipses of this kind almost always follow intense volcanic eruptions.

"But still more minute observations may be made; in a large number of eclipses there may be seen a gray or grayish blue circle around this reddish shadow, melting gradually into it; thus, on its exterior surface, for a certain thickness, the cone of the earth's shadow must be blue and not red. Now, altho the authorities agree pretty well in their explanation of the red central part of the eclipsed moon, it is not so for the blue color; there have been divers hypotheses, but none appears entirely satisfactory.

Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "The American Magazine."

SHE STUDIED LANGUAGES AT THREE.

Lina Wright Berle began by learning the Lord's Prayer in English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

"Baldet proposes, quite logically, to have recourse to a mechanism of the same kind to explain both colors—the red and the blue. The blue tint comes from the solar rays that have traversed the most elevated regions of our atmosphere with a minimum of refraction, which keeps them on the outer surface of the shadow cone; now in the higher atmosphere the air is very dry, and this absence of water vapor suffices to explain the lack of red coloration. We must go further back, however, to legitimize the characteristic blue band. Certain gases, absorbing particularly the red rays, play a prominent part and give a blue predominance to the final tint; this selective absorption is met with in ozone, in particular; and as ozone is relatively more abundant in the high regions than near the ground, we see clearly a mechanism precisely the opposite of that which operates on rays that pass near the ground.

"The explanation is quite plausible. The spectroscope, applied during eclipses to the study of these two lunar tints, will decide definitely; and we shall then know whether the colors on the eclipsed moon must be regarded as explained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AT LAST A SURE BLOOD-TEST

THE NEW serum test for the detection of the source of blood-stains, which has been noted several times in these columns during recent years, has reached the stage of direct applicability in practise, we are told by a writer in *The Hospital* (London). A practical demonstration given recently at the serological laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health is thus described by that paper:

"In testing the nature of a blood-stain thought to be human, a small quantity of the dried blood-stain was scraped from the cloth upon which it had been found and transferred to a test-tube containing normal saline solution. Into a second tube was put a more dilute solution than that in the first. Into other tubes were put small quantities of blood derived from a horse, pig, and an ox respectively as controls. Some antihuman serum—that is to say, serum derived from a rabbit into which human blood had been injected under the special conditions—was then put into each of the tubes, with the result that the first and second gave the specific reaction, while those containing blood derived from animals other than man, gave no reaction at all. The test consists in the formation of a white cloudy ring which appears almost at once in the strong solution, but only after a minute or two in the weaker.

"The great point about the test is that it is specific. If a rabbit has been injected with the blood of an ox, its serum may be spoken of as 'antiox serum,' and when mixt with a solution derived from ox blood it gives a white precipitate with this, but gives none with human blood, horse blood, pig blood, and so on; similarly if a rabbit has been injected with dog blood under special circumstances the serum of that rabbit may be described as 'antidog serum,' and if it is put into a series of tubes containing solutions of blood derived from various animal sources it will give the precipitin reaction only in that tube which contains blood derived from a dog, and so on. Sensitizing the rabbits is rather a laborious process, but it is possible to obtain a series of rabbits of which the first may for instance supply antihuman, the second antihorse, the third antiox serum, the fourth antipig serum, and so on, so that in a case of doubt as to the exact source of a given blood-stain it may in this way be possible to determine not merely whether it is mammalian or whether it is derived from human or an animal source, but even the exact animal from which it has come. The far-reaching importance of this in cases of supposed murder is very obvious."

## THE SECRET OF PRECOCITY

IF WE ARE to believe the proud fathers and mothers of precocious boys and girls quoted by Mr. H. Addington Bruce in the current *American Magazine*, the secret of such phenomenal mental development lies in early training. The theories of Dr. Boris Sidis, whose son entered Harvard with advanced standing at the age of eleven, have been given to the public through magazine interviews and a recent essay by the professor himself. But he is not the only parent who has been using these methods. Mr. Bruce, who has been getting acquainted with a number of youthful intellectuals, finds that equally remarkable results in other cases "strikingly corroborate" the Sidis theories, "and the parents themselves, so far from feeling that their methods endanger the health and happiness of their little ones, are firmly convinced that they are in reality developing their powers as they should be developed, and are more truly equipping them for future life than would be possible through the educational system ordinarily followed."

SHE WROTE A PLAY AT FIVE.

Winifred Stoner studied poetry and typewriting at three, and now, at nine, speaks five languages.

All this is very well, replies the parent who would like to see his offspring a Macaulay or Mill, but just how shall I go about it? Professor Leo Wiener, another Harvard scholar, whose son Norbert was graduated from Tufts College at fourteen, and whose younger children bid fair to approximate this record, answers this question in the *American* article. He says:

"Just what method have I used? Well, it is difficult to explain in a few words. I believe, to begin with, that children are naturally more intelligent than parents seem to regard them, and that if their natural intelligence is recognized and wisely directed, they will display a most gratifying brightness and responsiveness. Instead of leaving them to their own devices—or, worse still, repressing them, as is generally done—they should

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be encouraged to use their minds, to think for themselves, to come as close as they can to the intellectual level of their parents.

"This is not so hard a task as one would imagine. It requires, tho, on the part of the parents, a constant watchfulness over their words and actions. When in the presence of their children they should use only the best of English, must discuss subjects of real moment and in a coherent, logical way; must make the children feel that they consider them capable of appreciating all that is said. In a word, the parents must from the beginning surround their children with an intellect-stimulating environment; or, as you would perhaps prefer to say, must utilize the power of 'suggestion' as an aid in their development."

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AT FOURTEEN.

Norbert Wiener showed an interest in the alphabet at 18 months, and learned the letters in two days.

It is no less important, continues the professor, to study each child carefully, to determine natural aptitudes. Young Norbert Wiener, it seems, showed some curiosity about letters when eighteen months old. In two days after this was noticed, he had been taught the alphabet. At three he could spell, "and by six was acquainted with a number of excellent books." Quoting the father again:

"I did not expect him to understand everything he read, but I encouraged him to question me about what he did not understand, and, while endeavoring to make things clear to him, I tried to make him feel that he could, if he would, work out his difficulties unaided. The older he grew the more I insisted on this, on the one hand keeping up his interest by letting him see that I was interested in everything he was doing, and on the other encouraging him constantly to think for himself.

"Above all things, I tried to avoid what I consider the great defect of the ordinary school education. As matters now stand, the schools put a premium on memory. It isn't the child who thinks best but the one who remembers most that gains promotion.

"As a consequence the thinking faculty is starved and stunted. My contention is that the way to teach a child is to train him first, last, and all the time, how to think; to ground him in the principles of reasoning, so that he can utilize and apply them in the study of any subject. . . . . .

"Of course, this implies in the beginning a certain amount of tactful compulsion by the parent. The child must be made, in a kindly manner, to work out problems, in order that he may acquire that sense of mastery, that joy of triumph, which is of itself an incentive to further effort."

We are given further testimony from Mr. L. J. Palda, whose story of the brief special training of his infant son was quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST a few months ago, and from Dr. A. A. Berle, whose four children have shown remarkable results from their home education. After setting forth at some length the surprizing intellectual activity of his children, Dr. Berle says:

"I am thoroughly satisfied that the same thing is possible to any normal child, provided that he is started right and is made to feel from the beginning that the gaining of knowledge is one of the most interesting things in the world."

Most interesting was the educational process which an accomplished Southern lassie, Miss Winifred Sackville Stoner, Jr., went through. It began almost as soon as she was born, Mr. Bruce informs us:

"Mrs. Stoner, who seems to have had ideas in child-training identical with some of those of Dr. Sidis, tells me that in their home at Norfolk, Va., she fitted up a specially prepared nursery, on the walls of which were hung copies of great paintings, while about the room were scattered sculptured models, so that her child's eyes from the start should rest on beautiful things. Her nurse, when putting her to sleep, would scan from Vergil and other classical authors, instead of crooning the usual childish lullabies; while Mrs. Stoner, during the day, would repeat to her verses from some of the world's great poems, such as 'Crossing the Bar.'

"This was continued almost daily until Winifred was old enough to speak, and it was then discovered, to her mother's gratification—tho not at all to her surprize—that she could herself recite the classical passages and verses repeated to her. Mrs. Stoner now began to teach her to spell and to read, in both of which she attained considerable proficiency before her third year. At the age of three she started to learn typewriting, and was soon fairly expert in the use of the machine, a fact to which Mrs. Stoner is inclined to attribute much of her rapid intellectual growth. . . . . .

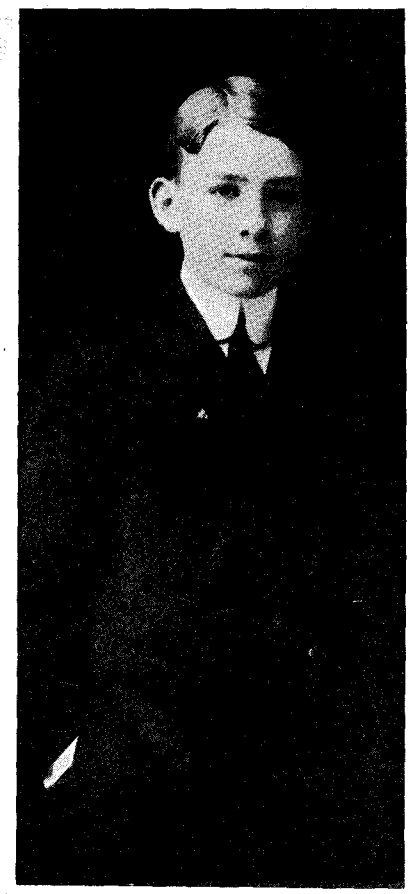
"Whatever the incentive, the origination and facile expression of ideas assuredly began, in the case of this remarkable tot, at an early age, for she was only three when, no longer content with reciting verses of others, she undertook to compose poetry of her own. At five she wrote a play called 'Aunt Diana's Musicale,' which she acted with several older children, herself taking the leading rôle. Meantime her parents had removed from Norfolk to Evansville, Ind., where she contributed verse to a local newspaper, and at seven made herself eligible for membership in the Authors' Club by bringing out a book containing nearly one hundred selections. It bears the modest title of 'Jingles,' and unmistakably reveals the possession by its little author of a rich fund of imagination, sentiment, and humor."

Of these jingles, we quote one, which is fully equal to the products of many an adult writer of light verse:

"One day I saw a bumble-bee bumbling on a rose,
And as I stood admiring him he stung me on the nose;
My nose in pain, it swelled so large it looked like a potato,
So Daddy said, tho Mother thought 'twas more like a tomato.
And now, dear children, this advice I hope you'll take from me,
And when you see a bumble-bee, just let that bumble be."

Will these children fulfil the promise of their youth, or will they come to grief? The writer can only point to the records of Lord Kelvin and John Stuart Mill, which

"are of themselves sufficient to demonstrate that the educational methods of the American parents whose innovations I have described are not necessarily detrimental to the future welfare of their children. Surely, for the matter of that, this cumulative testimony suggests the idea that it is high time parents in general asked themselves seriously if they are doing all that in love and conscience they are bound to do to prepare their boys and girls for the stern business of their later years."



A HARVARD DEBATER.

Adolf Berle passed the college entrance examinations at thirteen and one-half, and appeared at Yale on the Harvard freshman debating team in knickerbockers. He is now specializing in history and political science.

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## THE GREATEST SPEED ON RECORD

THE GREATEST speed ever attained by a human being, or probably by any material moving thing on earth except a projectile or a falling object, is credited to Vedrine, the French aviator, in his recent flight of nearly 80 miles at a velocity of 155 miles an hour, or over 2½ miles a minute. Of course this was not all due to the motor of the aeroplane; fully half of it was the speed of the storm wind

VEDRINE AND HIS ADMIRERS AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

which was driving him along. But even so, says *The Engineering Record* (New York, June 24), we have here not only a new record, but almost a new conception of speed:

"As a mere matter of mechanics the possibility of such speeds is inspiring. At the rate at which aeroplane speeds have increased for the last year or two, it is going to be but a brief time before a hundred miles an hour is passed and not much more before all records of things that travel on earth are passed. It may be long, however, before this prodigious flight of Vedrine's is beaten. At the present time there seems to be no difficulty in constructing a system of planes that will fly and fly well with sufficient power behind it. Increase over the present ordinary speeds for flying-machines must come by increasing the engine power, increasing the efficiency of the propeller or greatly decreasing the resistance of the plane for a given lifting power. Perhaps these three elements are given in their relative order of importance.

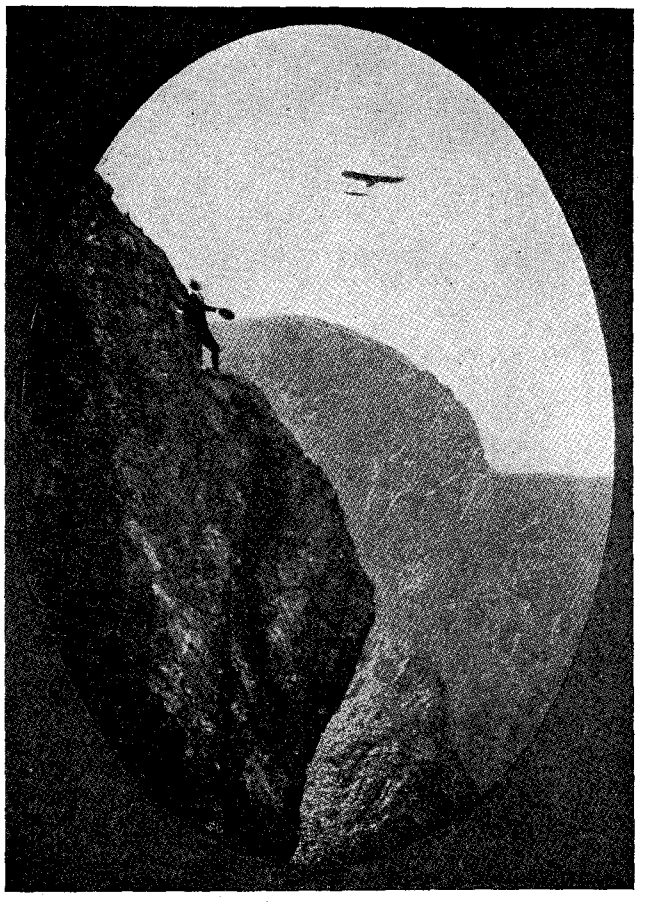
"It is very doubtful whether the propeller of an airship has been yet studied thoroughly enough to be sure of attaining anything like the maximum efficiency. Engineers, in fact, know little enough about the efficiency of propellers in water, which is a much easier problem to study, than their efficiency in air. It would not be in the least surprizing if it were possible to construct propellers with perhaps half as much again thrust in proportion to the energy wasted as the best now in use. It is quite certain among those who have studied the performance of aeroplanes, that there is a great difference in the efficiency of propellers as now constructed, especially with reference to their adaptation to the high speeds employed. Some of the comparatively familiar types of machine seem to have been much more successfully worked out in this particular than others.

"Secondly, the whole engine question must soon be taken up by makers all over the world. The successful aeroplane engines are very few in number, one might almost count them upon his thumbs. Perhaps they have been pushed already quite near to their possible limit of power per pound of weight, and yet there is a good chance for improvement in the sense that it may be possible to get continuous performance of the highest class where one now gets only occasional and uncertain performance.

"As to the decrease of resistance, something may be accomplished by the construction and shaping of the planes. It already appears that in the matter of speed the simple surfaces of the monoplane have a very material advantage, much on the same principle that a racing sloop has an advantage over a schooner of similar sail area. On the other hand, the temptation to cut down resistance by reducing supporting surface is a hazardous one. There is a certain point beyond which one can not go and still manage to alight without breaking his neck. The less the surface the higher the speed must be to keep up and the slimmer the chance of alighting safely if anything happens. Yet beyond doubt something can be done in decreasing the plane resistance. Taking it altogether one may perhaps grow hopeful that when Vedrine's speed record finally succumbs, the following gale will play a much less important part in the result. Certainly a speed of nearly 200 feet a second higher than has ever been reached by anything, except a projectile, is enough to satisfy even one's twentieth-century enthusiasm."

## A NEW WAY TO TELL THE EARTH'S AGE

METHODS OF CALCULATING the earth's age are notoriously inaccurate. Even the same one gives different results as it is used by one geologist or another. The most celebrated, perhaps, is based on the observed rate at which Niagara Falls cuts its way back through its gorge, and this has led to widely different estimates. In a proposed new method, based on phenomena unknown until the recent discovery of radio-activity, Mr. Strutt, an English physicist, gets at the age of a given stratum of rocks by calculating the age of some of its mineral constituents; and this he arrives at by finding how much of one of its chemical components has changed into another by "disintegration"—assuming this change to be a fact and its rate to be approximately known. Adolphe Lepape describes and examines it in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 27). Mr. Strutt finds that the relative proportion of helium gas in many phosphatic minerals increases with their age. So we can calculate their age from this fact on the understanding that the increase is due to the change



VEDRINE VAULTING THE PYRENEES ON HIS WAY FROM PARIS TO MADRID.

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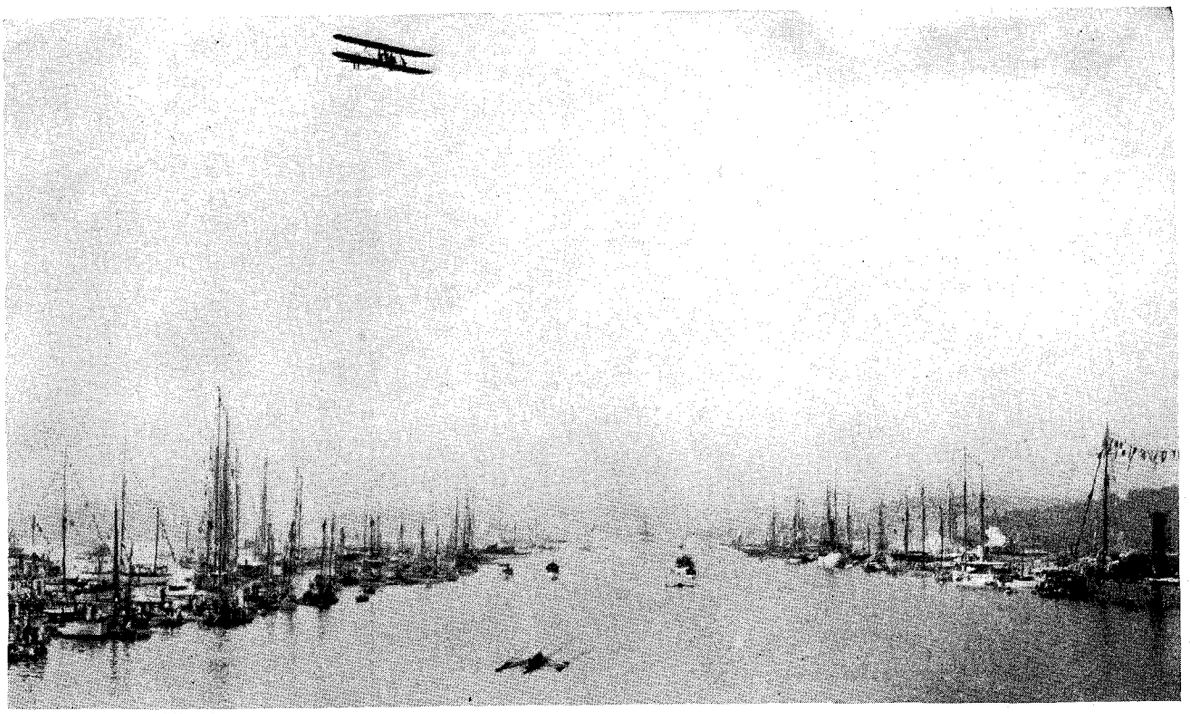

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FINISH OF THE HARVARD-YALE BOAT-RACE.

Aviator Atwood, pacing the winning Harvard crew and carrying the Mayor of New London as a passenger, is criticized for endangering the lives of the spectators, especially as he was comparatively inexperienced, and had not yet gained his aviation license.

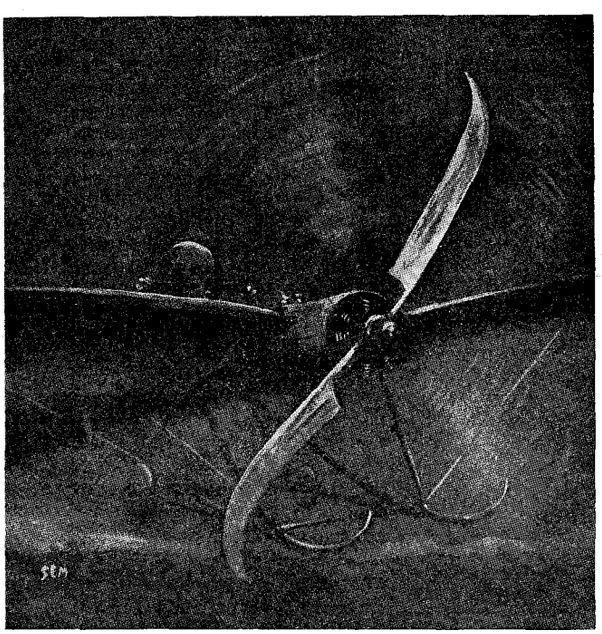
of uranium oxid into helium. Rutherford has calculated that the time taken by a gram of uranium oxid to produce one cubic centimeter of helium is eleven millions of years. This result is based on the theoretic hypothesis relating to the alpha particles and to the number of elements that constitute the uranium series, but very delicate experiments made recently by Mr. Strutt have remarkably confirmed the number given above. We read:

"Despite its elegance, Strutt's method is only approximate; it can furnish only the minimum age of the minerals. In fact, a cause of error, whose order of magnitude is quite unknown, arises from the fact that all the helium produced by a mineral does not remain occluded in its substance. The spontaneous emission of a mineral's helium has been directly shown by Mr. Strutt himself."

This being the case, the ages calculated by the author are only minima; in other words, the minerals studied by him are at least as old as he has figured out, but they may be very much older. The ages, however, would seem to the ordinary mind quite great enough; they are, in fact, so vast that they can hardly be understood, varying from a minimum of 8,400,000 years in the case of an iron ore (spherosiderite) from Germany, to a maximum of 146,000,000 years for another kind of iron ore (limonite) from Normandy. We read further:

"Among sedimentary materials, those that would appear most interesting from the point of view of the determination of geologic age are the oxids and carbonates of iron, iron-pyrites, the various forms of silica and carbonated substances, such as coal and the lignites. Mr. Strutt has given particular attention to iron ores, altho the age of an iron carbonate, often formed by secondary alteration, is not generally that of the stratum where it is found. . . . . .

"The results in the case of the hematite of County Antrim are especially remarkable. This ore, which occurs in hard strata, lying between the upper and lower basalts of the Tertiary epoch, must date at least from the Eocene period. We thus see that this period must have been at least 30,000,000 years ago."



THE REAPER.

—*L'Illustration* (Paris).

The errors now unavoidable in this method may be eliminated by a fuller knowledge of the uranium-radium substances, says the writer:

"The proportion of any radio-active element that remains unaltered in a mineral, and that comes from the disintegration of a very long-lived radio-active element, may be used as a means of determining this mineral's age. At present we know only one element that answers this description, that is, helium; but altho its chemical inertness is a guaranty of its inalterability, the fact that it is a gas constitutes a source of indeterminable error. We have seen that this inconvenience was an inherent defect in Mr. Strutt's method. Perhaps this defect will be supprest or at least lessened when we know what is the final—that is, the non-radio-active—term of the uranium-radium series. If this body is solid and only slightly alterable, its quantitative determination in minerals will doubtless furnish very precise data for geologic chronology."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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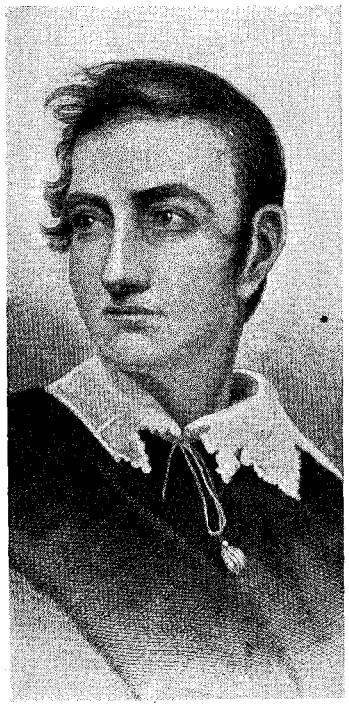
# LETTERS AND ART

## GUIDING YOUNG WRITERS

IS THE FROWNING WALL of the magazine set with spikes against any but the favored ones who are on the right side of it? The impression that it is prevails among many, and they are least amenable to persuasion that the periodicals are not "exclusive preserves for established reputations." Denials are often made from high authorities, and now Mr. John O'Hara Cosgrave joins the band in saying that the assertion is "absurdly untrue." Indeed, he assures the beginner that "there is more joy in a magazine office over an available manuscript from a new writer than over the best work of the veteran contributor." Sound reasons exist for this, we are told; and the discouraged beginner who papers his wall with rejection slips may believe it when he reads that one of these new prizes affords the editor a chance to plume himself on superior discernment. Mr. Cosgrave has been at the helm of *Everybody's* ever since it became a powerful organ of public expression. Now he directs the affiliated organs of the Butterick publishing house. The following is printed in *Opportunity* for July:



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,

Who wrote "Home, Sweet Home."

"He made himself the most popular minstrel of the home, and spent practically his whole life in exile."

"The tendency of the insider is toward repetition—the newcomer has a fresh viewpoint, and variety of style and diversity of subject are essential factors of successful publishing. In any mail-bag of typewritten stories and poems may be the first manuscript of the next Kipling, or Davis, or Tarkington—and there is nothing a magazine editor so prides himself upon as discovering unknown merit, especially that which has escaped his competitors. Indeed, editorial reputations are largely based on the discoveries of new literary stars or planets, and achievements of this character rank as distinguished events in the history of publication. And rightly so.

"To convince the aspiring author that his manuscript is accorded due attention, let me explain the system of dealing with contributions in most offices. Volunteer manuscripts, so called because unsolicited, are read over by a competent editor, who selects those that in his judgment are worth further consideration and passes them on to the editor above him. If there is merit in the story or value in the article—even tho it is not suitable—it is handed on to the chief editor, who, if he also discerns promise, will take pains to encourage the writer, and, if possible, secure the first reading of his next manuscript.

"More than all this—great trouble is taken by editors to assist authors in finding themselves. The first draft of any story or article is not always the same as that which the reader finds in his magazine. Before formal acceptance, manuscripts are passed on by at least three readers, who record on an accompanying card their opinions and such suggestions for changes or improvements as occur to them. These are often of great significance, going so far as a partial rehandling of the idea. Most authors are only too glad to avail themselves of this disinterested assistance, tho it is not at all obligatory that they should do so. In every possible way the editors endeavor to cooperate with writers of promise, often to the extent of affording them financial support while they are incubating their destiny."

Mr. Cosgrave recommends journalism as the first step of the aspiring writer. There he may be "properly primed and trussed by city editors and copy-readers." After he has won his spurs as a "star reporter" he may hear of those steps by which he may "ascend into the more select company of magazine contributors":

"The new type of magazine evolved in America is a form of journalism imposed on the old structures of essays, stories, and poems. It is concerned rather with tendencies and conditions than with current events, and treats these in their broadest application to the life of the nation. It breaks new ground and makes its own issues. Addressing simultaneously large audiences throughout the States, it is unshackled by local prejudice and has become an agency of illumination and reform. This development has created a demand for a new type of writer—the reporter of conditions who must combine the knowledge and patience of the sociologist with the human-instinct sense of the trained newspaper man. This type finds its best expression in Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, William Hard, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Charles E. Russell, and Will Irwin—men who devote months of laborious investigation to their subjects, and interpret them in human terms to their public. These men have been called 'muckrakers,' for they have dragged the wrongs of individuals and classes to the light of day, but their work has been the greatest single factor in that awakening of the national conscience—that new sense of responsibility, that resentment of greedy privilege and dishonest administration of politics and business which pervade our country to-day. They are the evangels of the new era.

"To meet the requirements of this new and higher journalism the aspirant may well submit to the tedium of an arduous apprenticeship. The magazines are looking for new men who can handle great subjects in a big way. The field is there, but the labor is stern. Such influence as this national journalism has attained can be held only by impartiality of statement, unassailability of facts, and a rigid adherence to the 'square deal.' For him who can do the work there is high compensation, a real reputation, and the consciousness of serving a noble cause. . . . . .

"To have value for an audience saturated with superficial impressions, whose ears are deafened by the clamor of the daily sensations, a writer must have lived deeply into some environment or made himself a master of some salient facts. Whoever would be heard nowadays must have something to say. The schools do not afford experience—their function is to teach the aspirant syntax and form. So, after a man acquires skill with the tools of language, he must somewhere gather material to mold. Almost without exception, the writers who to-day have the public's ear have traveled in many lands and sojourned in many environments. Some have imposed knowledge of life upon high scholarship. Others, in making copy of their experience, have stumbled upon the art of original expression. O. Henry, who lived all over America, who was, perhaps, the most distinguished of the younger writers of his day, evolved his own style. Lincoln Steffens, a graduate of a California and of a German university, has come to his present place through the local rooms of two New York newspapers. Neither has facility of composition. Their words are literally written in the sweat of their brows; but how admirably both attain their ends; how closely their words fit their ideas.

"Jack London left college to go with his father to the Klondike, hunted seals in Bering Sea and tramped the United States and Canada, acquiring material at first hand. Rex Beach has fictionized many of his own commercial adventures in the frozen North and actually lived through the scenes of 'The Spoilers.' Owen Wister, a Harvard graduate, a lawyer by profession, traveled years in the West, shared bed and board with the heroes of his cowboy stories. A. H. Lewis, district attorney of Cleveland, at twenty-two went West and saturated himself with the atmosphere of Wolfville while serving as a cowboy."

The same exactions are imposed upon the fiction-writer as on the builder of articles, asserts this editor:

"To depict humanity he must know it—rightly to interpret any phase of life he must have lived it. Lightness and certainty of treatment are generated by perfect command of detail. In-

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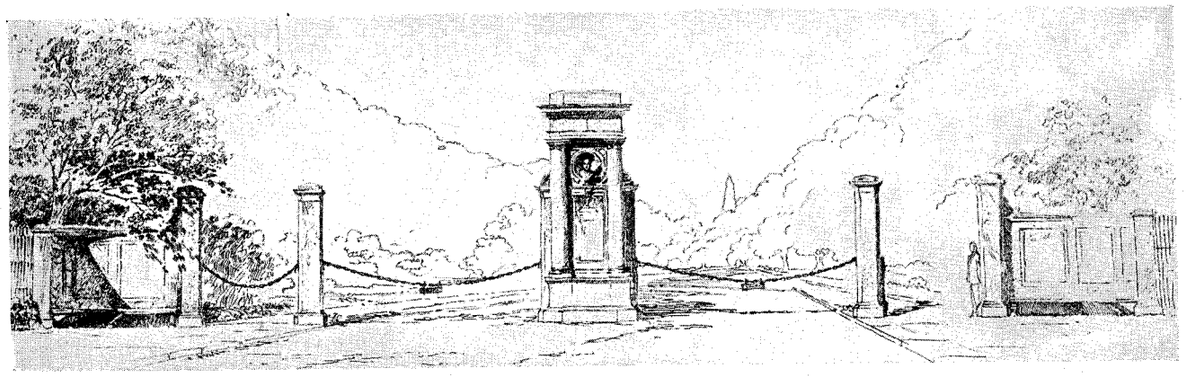

DRAWING FOR THE MEMORIAL GATE TO JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, AT UNION UNIVERSITY.

He studied here, but adopted the stage as a profession.

numerable treatises have been written on story-writing; but there are no recipes that relieve the author of unremitting labor. That way lies the only road to mastery. True, successful stories have been written by amateurs; but reputation is based on the ability to repeat. There is nothing accidental about the effects achieved by such writers as Mrs. Wharton, Booth Tarkington, Robert Chambers, Rex Beach, Stewart Edward White, Harvey O'Higgins, Arthur Stringer, Alice Brown, Josephine Daskam, Mary Stewart Cutting, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, Eleanor Abbot, or Gouverneur Morris, H. W. Phillips, and others familiar to magazine readers. Their successive performances are all marked by that command of process and form which inevitably finds the fittest interpretation for the episode in hand. They know their milieus and the men and women inhabiting them, and they have gained their mastery by long practise. Given the talent or genius these writers began with, the aspirant who will conform to the arduous conditions the art demands will surely attain a ready market and a sterling reputation, if not fame."

## THE AUTHOR OF "HOME, SWEET HOME"

THE DEDICATION of a monument to a poet gives the commencement exercises of one college a distinction too infrequent in this country. Union University has dedicated a memorial gateway on its campus to John Howard Payne. It was here that Payne spent his student days; hence the memorial, which may expand, as the fund seems likely to grow beyond the needs of the cost of the gateway, into the additional establishment of a chair of English poetry. "Few men have done less in the way of positive contribution to American literature," says *The Outlook* (New York), "or are more widely known than John Howard Payne, the author of 'Home, Sweet Home,' perhaps the best-known song in this country—possibly in the English-speaking world." It gives this sketch:

"The contrast between Payne's work and his reputation is heightened by the contrast between his sentiment as exprest in his song and his career. He made himself the most popular minstrel of the home, and spent practically his whole life in exile. He was born in New York City, but his boyhood was largely spent in eastern Long Island. He was a student in Union College, now Union University, at Schenectady, New York, but his education was interrupted by the business failure of his father. He then decided to go on the stage, and made his début at the old Park Theater in New York City. He was successful, and appeared before large and enthusiastic audiences in other cities. In 1813 he sailed for England, and made his appearance at the Drury Lane Theater, in London, in his original part of *Young Norval* in 'Douglas.' He had decided talents as actor, manager, and playwright, but was conspicuously lacking in business ability, and was continually in financial embarrassment. He wrote plays, verse, and criticism, and he was skilful at adaptation. 'Home, Sweet Home' was written as a song in his opera 'Clari; or, The Maid of Milan,' which was produced at Covent Garden Theater in 1823. In 1832 Payne returned to America, and ten years later went to Tunis, Africa, as consul; he was recalled in 1845, and reappointed in 1851. He died at Tunis in 1852, and was buried in the cemetery of St. George; but his remains were brought to Washington in 1883, and reinterred in th presence of a distinguished company."

## HAS MODERN HUMOR GROWN KINDLY?

MR. HOWELLS is conscious of a "void which now aches from the vast absence of Mark Twain." He also wonders who there is to fill it. Simply wondering, however, does not satisfy any one, and he proposes several possible candidates, inclining to Mr. Holman Day rather strongly, from the testimony of the latter's book called "The Skipper and the Skipped." Mr. Day's origin is New England and the types he deals with abound in the State of Maine. He "indulges their breadth without coarseness," and "he knows the intensity, almost to feminine shrillness, of the New England rustics whom he deals with." The quality is not local, but "like Thanksgiving Day, has become almost national."

In finding his candidate to fill the void, Mr. Howells in his easy-chair in *Harper's* (July) is led to examine the qualities of a rather long list of humorists and therewith to find that what we call funny to-day has more humaneness than what amused an earlier time. Then, he thinks, there was something "essentially cruel in humor." Thus:

"The joking in Rabelais is not only filthy, it is atrocious; and when you come to the humaner humor of Cervantes, it is still so abominably unfeeling that it is doubtful whether 'Don Quixote' has not died the death because the fun of the book was mostly so brutal that mankind could no longer bear it, rather than because the books of chivalry which it burlesqued were no longer known to readers, and the burlesque was unintelligible. Much of the humor in Shakespeare is cruel, so cruel that Mark Twain used to say that when it did not bore him it offended him past endurance. Consider what an awful thing the mocking of *Malvolio* was, how heartless the jokes put upon *Falstaff!* The one great English humorist who never had credit for the high moral quality of his humor was Swift, who really seldom hurt but to heal, but who got himself permanently imagined a cynical savage by a humorist who ought to have been kinder to him and truer. He came nearest being the purely and entirely humorous humorist we are requiring from the future as a successor to Mark Twain, and he was the most eminent predecessor of Mark Twain in the conscienced humor we must always associate with that great pseudonym. Steele was not really gentler, tho Thackeray tries to make him out so, and Pope by comparison was a venomous little viper, loving to bite the little heels of ladies. Out of most things that Swift wrote, the caustic irony has passed, and 'Gulliver's Travels' remains the harmless delight of boyhood without a suggestion of the political satire it began by being.

"But, in fact, there has been no English humorist of quite the entirety we have in mind, and of the same measure we ourselves have had none but the one. Sterne came as near being entirely a humorist as any, but Sterne would now have become altogether unreadable if it were not for the nastiness

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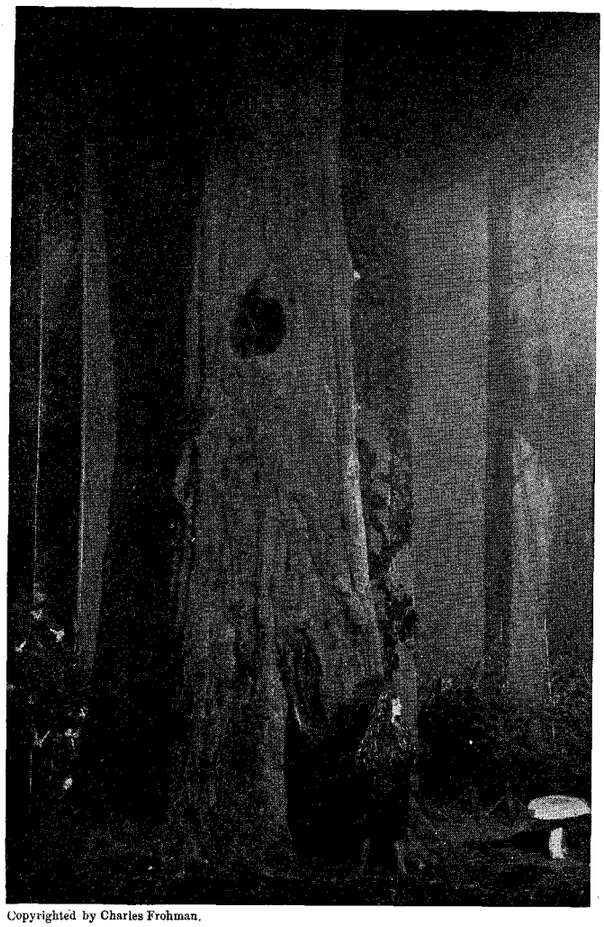
of him. Lamb—yes, Lamb was almost wholly a humorist; we may pass Lamb; and we have had many American Lambs, so called, but not of sufficient vitality to remain easily memorable; the sweetest of them was Charles Dudley Warner, but he would not like to have been taken for a humorist solely. We suppose that Sir William Gilbert is the purest humorist who has ever lived in England, and it is a pity that he probably will not live forever. But even he is not the fun-maker of national magnitude that we have had several of, and perhaps he is too fine for it. Mr. Bernard Shaw, yes, perhaps, but he



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ALEXANDER'S SCENERY FOR "CHANTECLER,"

Which is "softer and more suggestive scenery than the old, hard, realistic, wooden-framed sort" that mostly fills the stage to-day.

is not universally accepted by his fellow subjects, and we dare say he might like at times to be taken seriously, tho we could not say what times."

An editorial writer in the New York *Evening Post* finds "it would be pleasant to believe that as civilization has advanced, laughter, a fundamental instinct, has lost its sting." But he also fears that "the statement is true only in part."

"People no doubt are no longer tickled, as were the Elizabethans, by the antics of insanity, nor perhaps at seeing a victim, like Marlowe's *Bajazet*, caged and poked at. But many of the old brutalities remain. There is still gleeful derision for a fat or ugly-looking woman on the stage, who is become a well-recognized type, bearing the technical name of 'lemon.' Grim humor—for better or worse—is not yet dead, nor will be until the impulse of hilarity is greatly chastened. Samson making firebrands of foxes' tails, *Don Quixote* slaughtering sheep mistakenly for famous warriors, *Malvolio* in the process of treatment for asininity, still bring laughter from children even while cautious parents raise the finger to protest. Besides, to make good his thesis, Mr. Howells should have proved that wit of the gentler, airier sort did not exist alongside of the boisterous. He should have shown reason why Addison's smiling censures and *Rosalind's* tantalizing are not as gracious as the witticisms of the present day.

"If any great change has in reality come over our laughter we may perhaps get the clue to it by asking why Mark Twain should have been bored with much of Shakespeare's humor. His remarks imply that he meant in this instance the more strictly intellectual kind—the play on words and the elaborate formal logic of foolishness. Says *Touchstone* to *Audrey:* 'I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the Goths.' Little wonder that the point seemed remote to Mark Twain! The first demand of laughter is understanding. It is perfectly true that appreciation of this side of Shakespeare is confined to scholars—to the rest it sounds wofully academic and unfamiliar. Admitting this, however, is far from implying that the manner and method of wit have greatly altered."

## TOO MUCH STAGE REALISM

THE IMPRESSIONIST may rage and the Post-Impressionist may fume against the worn-out conventions of the painter's art, but the scene-painter in the theater goes on producing his Noah's-Ark trees and houses and fences. "The veriest school-boy has learned to laugh at the picture which reproduces a scene with the stiffness and minute fidelity of a photograph," observes Mr. W. P. Eaton, "yet that is as far as our scene-painting ever gets, and as much as we ever ask of it." While we ask no more, of course, the producer is content to give us no more. "Theatrical managers are not artists," Mr. Eaton avers; "they merely sell theatrical wares." Accordingly they are not given to experiment. They are willing enough to spend more and more on "realistic scenery, 'real' carpets and vases and woodwork": While other arts have progressed in their methods of expression, we have tamely allowed ourselves to be contented with scenery that "has no pictorial or artistic value," that creates "no mood," that "tells nothing significant" concerning the action about which it furnishes a background. We could not tolerate it five minutes, Mr. Eaton wisely declares, in *The American Magazine*, if the actors were absent. This is what we have:

"Suppose a garden is to be represented on the stage. Here is what we see when the curtain rises:

"A back-drop, palpably painted on a flat surface, depicting fields and streams in perspective. In front of this a canvas wall or fence, built on invisible wooden frames and covered with artificial flowers and vines, which rustle stiffly when the actors touch them and shine with an unnatural, vivid green. In the foreground, matting, dyed the same painful green, is spread to represent grass. More artificial flowers stand about. A pasteboard tree rises from the center. The top of this tree is painted on canvas, cut out, suspended on a net, and lowered till it joins, more or less accurately, with the trunk. The netting is always visible. To left and right the 'wing pieces' are either canvas shrubbery or canvas houses, with 'practical' verandas. The whole scene is flooded with electric sunshine, and we rapturously applaud.

"Yet it no more gives us the mood of a real garden than a colored photograph—if as much. The expensive artificial flowers, the expensive artificial grass, the expensive artificial wall, the expensive artificial trees, deceive nobody."

Why should we not be "frankly symbolic, and be done with it?" asks this writer. Wonderful things could be accomplished with a back-drop and the proper manipulation of lights. This is not purely speculative, he assures us:

"Why not devise scenery which shall suggest rather than attempt to reproduce? Since we readily grant that the players are only pretending to be the persons they are called in the play, since we readily grant that the play itself is only a pretense, valuable for the mood it evokes in us or the thought it stimulates, why not as readily grant that scenery often can not be a reproduction of reality, but rather should strive to be an impressionistic picture, to evoke the mood of place? Perhaps the public would grant this; we can not say, for no consistent and intelligent attempt has been made to ascertain.

"Such attempts are being made abroad, however, especially in Germany, which leads the world in stagecraft. Gordon Craig,

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Ellen Terry's son, has also made many experiments, tho he has usually had to go outside of England to get them tried. Professor Reinhardt, of Berlin, the leading stage director of Europe, recently produced an Oriental pantomime, based on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, 'Sumurun,' at the London Coliseum (a music hall is a strange arena for revolution in the arts!)."

THE TREES OF LIFE FROM ACT IV. OF "SAINT SÉBASTIEN."

Both these scenes were designed by M. L. Bakst, the Russian artist, and show the present European tendency toward simplicity of scene with large effects.

*The Daily Mail* wrote this of its scenic interest:

"The color, the character, live in the East, which is conjured up by legitimate artistic means, without an attempt at representation of reality. It is all more Eastern, more full of local color, than the East itself. Take that wondrously beautiful third scene—the most enchanting, perhaps, of the whole series. A back-cloth, painted with a flat black silhouette of an Oriental town, with minarets, bulb-shaped cupolas, and flat roofs against a luminous, sapphire, moonlit sky, and the plain surface of an earth-colored wall extending right across the stage. Nothing could be more unreal, more demonstratively conventional, more boldly simplified—nothing more in accord with the spirit of the East, or at least with our conception of it. Along this wall pass in a long procession, dimly lighted, and with their shadows thrown onto the wall, the sheik, and his suite, and, indeed, all the characters of the play, each with his own conventionalized gait and accompanied by his own leit motif. And that is all. Two or three minutes at the most—but two or three minutes of indescribable, thrilling beauty.

"This scene of two or three minutes suffices to demonstrate the futility of all stage realism. The beauty of the world can not be satisfactorily reproduced on the stage. But stage art has the power to produce a beauty of its own—a beauty more intense, more intoxicating, for the time being, than the beauty of the real world. It has the power of a concentrated appeal to the senses, aided by the exclusion of all disturbing elements."

Mr. Eaton looks for relief to such artists as Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, "who at present are forced by the demand for elaborate scenery to clog their productions, and either slaughter the text or keep their audiences in the theater till midnight." Notice is taken of innovations made by Mr. John W. Alexander in Miss Adams' "Chantecler" production:

"Mr. Alexander discovered that if you represent a tree, not by painted pasteboard nor canvas tacked on wood, but by a piece of blue gauze, cut to the proper shape, stretched on chains, and backed by a piece of black velvet, your gain in illusion is considerable, provided your lights are properly handled. The blue gauze is partially painted, to represent the high lights and irregularities of bark. When the light is cast on, the black velvet of course shows through, giving the effect of solidity; but the now invisible blue gauze still tells as a kind of gray shimmer, like nature, and the painted high lights give the illusion of rotundity. If you have trees and foliage painted on a back-drop, the method is the same, only the sky is painted with opaque blue, and of course the velvet shows through only such objects as are supposed to be solid. Hang several sheets of gauze before such a back-drop, and by casting your lights on the first sheet only your trees will be shadowy and indistinct, your sky a dim radiance. Gradually bring the lights into play on sheet after sheet of gauze, and your landscape emerges clearer and clearer; day breaks over the scene.

"Mr. Alexander maintains that here is a new kind of scenery, much softer and more suggestive than the old hard, realistic, wooden-framed sort. But it is at least equally expensive, and if there is to be no reduction in the number of set trees in the foreground, in the abutting wing-pieces, in 'realistic' grass and loads of properties, the gain is not nearly so great as it should be. He has softened and made richer the picture, but he has not yet removed from it its taint of crude and childish attempt at reproductive realism; he has not yet made it truly pictorial."

SCENE OF ACT I. OF D'ANNUNZIO'S "SAINT SÉBASTIEN."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## "MORE CHURCH OR NO CHURCH"

CAN CHRIST be kept alive in the world without the Church? The Catholic ideal on this point is clear; but the Protestant attitude is curiously divided, according to the editor of *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York). This writer finds in the first place that there has grown up "a Christianity outside the Church," and, secondly, "a Christianity which is half churchly, half a disposition not related to the Church." These two forces, tho they seem more or less allied in spirit with the church, are really inimical to its continued life, as the writer sees it. He outlines them thus:

"By the first class we refer to that large body of men and women who are not only Christian in their kindly feelings, but are often actively engaged in work distinctively Christian—social reform, settlement work, good government, philanthropic endeavor, and a hundred other good things—but who are not in any way connected with the Church, altho in almost every instance their fathers were. We were recently speaking with a woman who is engaged in rescue work for betrayed girls. She remarked to us how few of the large number of her companion workers for the poor and tempted in New York any longer attended church, and asked us for explanation. The second group are those who still occasionally attend church, keep their names on the roll, perhaps pay something for its maintenance, but are equally interested, sometimes more engrossed, with other societies or institutions or lodges or with pleasures. Their feeling for the Church never approaches devotion. In the summer they pay little heed to it. No institution could last if their half-support were all it depended upon."

Perhaps this is all the logical outcome of Protestantism with its great emphasis on nothing between the soul and God, this writer speculates. The church may be defeating itself by producing in its chiefest doctrines "an individualistic type of Christian life that feels no need of the church." Yet experience teaches other dangers which are seen ahead:

"If the experience of the last 2,000 years counts for anything, its inevitable lesson is that with a waning Church soon a waning morality and spiritual life set in. The human soul withers without prayer and worship and contemplation of God fully as surely as the body weakens without light, air, exercise, and food. No calamity to the three great Protestant nations could be imagined equal to the closing of the churches. But the churches can not endure with an estranged good population indifferent to it, while at the same time evil men hate it. It has come to that point that there must be *more church or no church*. Either all good people must learn to love it again, put it chief in their thoughts and attachments, serve it devotedly, or soon it will become as nothing, or only one struggling institution among many. Perhaps we Protestants have got to learn a little here from our Catholic brethren, and not only emphasize more the divine and unique character of the church, but also make it more of a place of real worship and the home and hearthstone of the community. It is almost an aphorism to say that the church is like a wife—either she will be loved passionately or not at all."

Protestant ministers, this writer thinks, have the remedy largely in their hands:

"They must preach and build up more *church* if they desire to have any. They should educate every child under their care for the Church. They should make every child consider the Church just exactly as natural a part of his youth as his choice of a trade or profession. They should set the young people at work in the Church as soon as they join. They should preach more about the Church—its origin, its wonderful history, its triumphs, its great saints and leaders, the transformations it has wrought, and show how all good and holy principles and institutions have been born of it. They should emphasize the soul's need of it, rather than belittle it by faint praise. They should insist on worship as much as service, since the first is the source of the other. They should spend much thought on making its services attractive and helpful. They should, above all, try to make their people love it, and make it the center of the town's life, the home of the soul."

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## RUSSIAN BAPTIST MARTYRS

AS IMMERSION is used by the Greek Church, which is the official church in Russia, the Baptists find that Empire a fertile soil for missionary effort, and "the advance of this Protestant church is regarded by Russia as no small menace to the hierarchical Greek or Russian tyranny." This is the message in brief that Russian delegates brought to the recent Baptist Conference in Philadelphia. It was left for Dr. MacArthur to organize a meeting in his New York church where these visitors could tell in detail the consequences of their adoption of the Western faith which the Russian hierarchy places under ban. The meeting was held just prior to the sailing of the Russian Baptists for their home, where, they confess, they fully expect to reap the bitter consequences of their frankness here. The New York *Evening Mail* published on June 30 detailed reports of the speeches made on this occasion. From these we select typical ones to exhibit what martyrs for the faith still endure in an age when Smithfield fires are forgotten memories. The testimony of Feodor Kostromin is this:

"I am an old man now—I am sixty-five—but the tortures I have suffered in prison and in dungeons for adherence to my faith have made me far older. I was born in a little town in Astrakhan, and the most impressive event in my youth was when the Crimean War broke out and I went to fight against the Turks. I was a firm believer in the Greek Orthodox religion until I was thirty-eight years old, and used to consider the Baptists crazy fanatics.

"I was converted in 1884 and three years later I was arrested and taken before a magistrate, where all civil rights were taken away from me because of my faith. My persecutions continued until May, 1890, when, because of continued refusals to stop preaching, I was banished to trans-Caucasia.

"Not content with sending me into exile, the authorities confiscated all my property and broke up my family, scattering the members hundreds of miles apart. This was one of the methods most often employed and most effective in attempting to check the spread of the new religion in its early days.

"When my exile began I was loaded with heavy chains which were as much as a strong man could lift. I was told I would be set free, my property and family and civil rights restored to me if I should renounce the Baptist religion.

"This offer failing, I was subjected to harsher treatment. I was scourged and beaten until my body was a mass of welts and bruises, and while I was half dead the offer of freedom was renewed, but I was too weak to care to live then.

"I recall that every morning for nine long years I was brought before the chief of police. I spent sixteen years in exile all told and finally, when my life was despaired of, I was released upon condition that I leave the country.

"My life hanging by a thread, I was taken to Rumania by friends who nursed me back to health. I divided my time between there and Bulgaria until through a friend of the Dowager Empress permission for me to return to Russia was granted."

Siberian chain-gangs and the hardships of thirty-one prisons do not deter Vasilia Ivanoff from adherence to his faith:

"My life has been one of hardship and suffering, which my appearance does not belie. Born in Baku, Caucasus, sixty-three years ago, I was converted and baptized when I was twenty-two years old. Since that time most of my life has been spent in prison and exile.

"My persecution began when I became a Baptist, but in spite of what I have suffered I am thankful that I have lived to bring the light of religion to hundreds of my fellow creatures.

"Twice because I persisted in preaching when I had been ordered to stop I was sent to Siberia. There I was chained to

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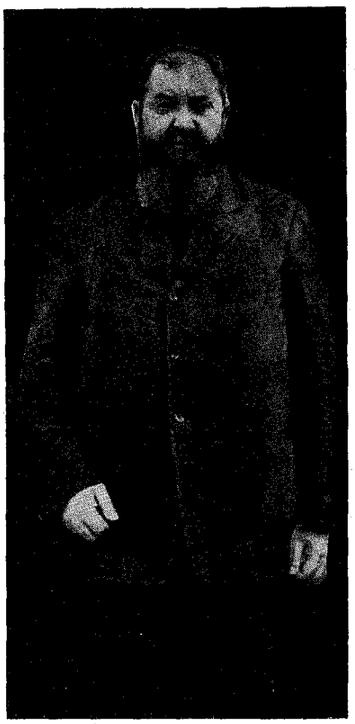
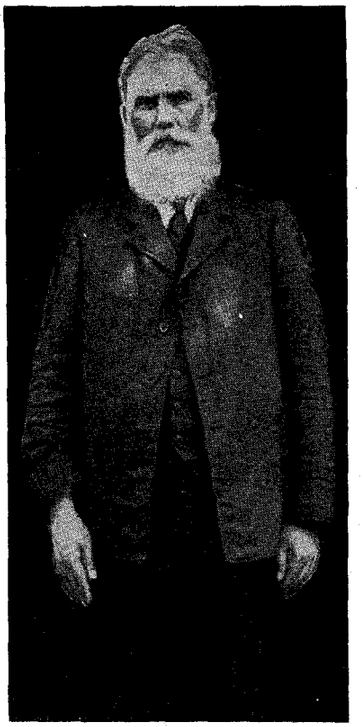


SIMON STEPHANOF,

Who for preaching to Cossacks "was cast into prison so often that it became an old story to me." He spent five years in Siberia among the worst criminal types.

FEODOR KOSTROMIN,

Who in the early days of his conversion was deprived of his property, his family scattered miles apart, and he sent into exile under a load of heavy chains.



VASILIA IVANOFF,

Twice an exile to Siberia for preaching, a prisoner at least thirty-one times for holding to his faith, he has "brought the light of religion to hundreds."

From "The Evening Mail," New York.

THEY ARE RETURNING TO CERTAIN IMPRISONMENT FOR THEIR FAITH.

criminals—robbers and worse—in the chain-gang. I have been sent to prison so many times that I have lost track of the exact number, but if my memory serves me I have seen the inside of thirty-one different prisons. In one prison I had to work on the treadmill.

"During the years of my ministry I have baptized over 1,500 men and women, most of them at night in some lonely place away from the eyes of the police. Often I have chopped through the ice in order to administer the baptismal rite. Once I baptized a group of eighty-six persons."

Simon Stephanof shows what happens to a Baptist who tries to convert Cossacks:

"I am a native of Astrakhan, born in 1865. I was baptized when I was twenty-one years old, and during the first year after my conversion two attempts were made upon my life.

"For the following ten years I was never given a minute's peace by the police. I was hounded like a criminal from place to place, and no sooner would I start to preach than the police would be upon me. I was cast into prison so often that it became an old story to me.

"Five years of my life I spent in Siberia, often in the midst of criminals of the lowest type. There I knew what real suffering was. Often I was without food for days, and many times I was too weak to eat what they gave me. Those were awful years.

"Much of my work has been in and near Astrakhan among the Cossacks, of whom I have baptized over 1,000. Despite the greater liberty which has been given us in recent years, the police threaten to send me back to Siberia if I do not confine my preaching to the regular meeting-houses and stop trying to make converts among those of the Greek Orthodox religion."

"When the authorities learned that I was making plans to go to the convention at Philadelphia," said Mr. Levuchin, "an old charge of several years' standing was brought against me, but I had my passport and cleared across the frontier before they could arrest me. I expect to be arrested and to stand trial as soon as I return to Russia." Jacob Vince gives similar testimony:

"My most recent offense, for which I must answer when I return to my country, was being found baptizing eight Russians whom I had converted. That was early in May. A fine of 300 rubles ($150) was imposed on me, with the alternative of going to prison for three months if I did not pay. I feared the charge would prevent my coming to America, but the Lord was good to me, and I am thankful."

Mr. Joseph E. Chamberlain, who collects these confessions for *The Evening Mail*, presents the general case of the martyrs' relation to Russia:

"The Russian Government's willingness to get these men under its wing again, in order to punish them for their Christian zeal, is the perfect corollary of its eagerness to exclude American citizens of the Jewish faith.

"Why? Because orthodoxy is the keystone of the imperial policy of Russification. Weaken it, and the structure falls down. Czarism is the apex of Russian orthodoxy; the great white father is a kind of divine vicegerent; the Czar is unarguable without the church, the church shorn and lost without the absolute Czar.

"Once safely in the Russian Greek church, you are bound to be a loyal absolutist. The man on his knees before the holy ikon beats his forehead, as he prays to the holy Czar.

"On the other hand, once out of the Orthodox fold, there is no telling where you will bring up. You may be talking German next, or even English. At the next step you may be a republican. . . . . .

"It is easy for these Russians to tell in America the story of their persecution, but when they return to their home country they will be held responsible for what they have said. Every critical word they give utterance to will be known to the Russian authorities before they reach there, for the Czar's spies have been on their heels ever since they set foot in America."

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## JUDAISM'S RIGHT TO LIVE

THE NON-JEW is apt to regard Judaism as "entirely unnecessary to-day." This is not supposed to be an expression of race prejudice, but a dispassionate estimate of a religion that has served its purpose in the world, whose good and useful elements have been utilized by other creeds, and which stands now as a case of "arrested development, interesting as an archeological study, that is all." Such a view is called "neither exceptional nor exaggerated" by Prof. Abram S. Isaacs of the New York University, and, while he does not humbly accept it, he does not combat the fact of its prevalence. "If it is not more frequently exprest, possibly out of motives of delicacy, it is held none the less tenaciously." Writing in *The North American Review* (July), he tries to prove its right to life as a necessary religion, and begins by discarding the narrow conception of Judaism as limited to the period of the Old Testament. This was merely its "kindergarten," and to judge it fairly every era of its history past and present must be included. It will then stand or fall as it measures up to what the writer regards as a "necessary religion." These are its elements:

"A religion must first be rational—it must appeal to the reason and not stultify human intelligence as the fundamental basis of belief. It must concern itself primarily with the lives and welfare of its adherents on earth, and not dwell needlessly on the delights and terrors of another world, angelic raptures, demonic frenzies. Its ethical strength must be without a flaw—there must be no dallying with the moral principle for self-aggrandizement. Its ultimate aim must be human betterment, not the extirpation of all who hold other views. Macaulay could not have crystallized the matter more tersely when he wrote that the doctrine of bigotry is simply this: 'I am in the right and you are in the wrong. When you are the stronger you agree to tolerate me, for it is your duty to tolerate truth. But when I am the stronger I shall persecute you, for it is my duty to persecute error.' A religion, finally, must make its followers better, more helpful, more blest, so that its influence shall be recognized more and more for good."

Judaism answers the first condition, that of being rational, "for its fundamental doctrines are in accord with human intelligence":

"These are the unity of God and the unity of mankind, which forms a common brotherhood, even as the Deity is the Father of all races and creeds. Its ideal is universal peace and righteousness, to be brought about by the gradual diffusion of justice, kindness, and humility. Its aim is the attainment of the perfect life among its adherents, which its rites and ceremonies have in view and to which they are subordinated. Its ethics are unsurpassed for breadth and beauty—they have become so absorbed and utilized that the world fails to recognize the debt. It plants itself on earth and speculates little about the next world, preferring to make a heaven of earth instead of transplanting the passions and weaknesses of earth to heaven. Its highest conception of the future is of all creeds and nations acknowledging one God and worshiping as brethren. It seeks no proselytes: all who lead pious lives, whatever their creed or race, inherit eternal bliss is its traditional saying. And it has held to this gracious optimism despite two thousand years of travail. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' 'Have we not all One Father?' are its golden texts for all time."

Considering Judaism's disinclination to proselytize, the writer observes:

"One is accustomed to associate some system of propaganda, an active, aggressive tendency, with a living faith. Apparently the objection that Max Müller decades ago uttered against Judaism as being inert, without the missionary spirit, carries a certain amount of weight. Hence as it makes no outside stir, is concerned directly with its own adherents, and gives no thought to the world's salvation as demanding its interference, it is likely to be regarded as less necessary than a more militant organization. But there is a twofold reason for this apathy. In the first place, the Jews have never had the power to make propaganda even if they desired and the synagog polity favored such a course. It would have been suicidal, if one considers the conditions under which they have existed. Then, too, the Jew, realizing the beauty and excellence in the life and aspiration of the non-Jew, feels that the offshoots of Judaism, what the Germans call its 'daughter religions,' are doing God's work. As a matter of history, however, it is false to assume that Judaism has always been a passionless block—it has numbered illustrious converts; but these have come without conscious effort, even in Roman days when Juvenal grew sarcastic at the Jew's expense and the synagog was visited by men and women of noble rank. Why, however, should it compass sea and earth to make a proselyte? What was to be gained? Mere numerical strength was of little consequence to a people whose consoling hope was the saving remnant."

## A NATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH

THE UNITARIAN body are looking forward to building a great new church in Washington which shall be national in character. It is to be named after Edward Everett Hale and will aim to win to his faith a capital declared to be peculiarly susceptible to Unitarian influence. There was a Unitarian church in Washington so long ago as the days of John C. Calhoun and John Quincy Adams. A small church stood near the national capitol, which these statesmen attended. Another has replaced that first edifice, but that in its turn is now inadequate for the purposes of the denomination. At the annual meeting of the National League of Unitarian Laymen, ex-Secretary John D. Long, of Massachusetts, made a plea for a general contribution toward a new church. He undertook to dispel the impression that Unitarianism is limited to New England. Washington, he finds, is a city unlike any other in this country in its adaptability to the spirit of Unitarianism; as *The Christian Register* (Boston) reports him:

"There is almost an entire lack of the industrial element there. There are no large factories; there are no large commercial emporiums; there are no imports; there is no foreign trade; there are the usual retail stores that go with the local community. But there is a great city which is made up of three classes—three or four classes. First are officials of the Government; the Executive Department; Congress, with its two Houses; the great multitude of employees in the various departments of the United States—intelligent men, well informed, selected (under our present civil service system) from all parts of the country. Then there is the residential population of Washington, people who go there and are engaged in the local business of supply, and especially people who come from all over the country to find the most delightful residence; people of large wealth and great means, who build beautiful houses, who spend their winters and remain part of the year in Washington, because there they find political activity, great questions discust, and also delightful social opportunities. Then we have the scientific men. In addition, there are the great body of the colored people who found their way into Washington naturally after the war, flocking there as to a Mecca. It is a body of singularly intelligent and cultivated and thinking people. Washington is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, with its fine streets, its new public buildings, its exquisite parks, attracting to it, not only our own people, but people from abroad.

"Now, how important it is that in a city of that kind, a representative city, there should be the best example we can furnish of our Unitarian faith, of our Unitarian life, of our Unitarian purpose which is better than faith! As I said, the present church has been outgrown by the extent of its congregation. A movement is on foot to build a new church, still in a central part of the city, where we shall attract people who are at the hotels or about the houses of Congress or in the busiest part of that great city. It is proposed to erect a large, imposing, and beautiful structure, one which in all those respects is commensurate with the requirements and demands of our denomination. It is proposed to connect with that a large building, an adjunct, a parish house, if you please to so call it, large enough for a Sunday-school, large enough for all the various affiliating societies which are associated with a church; to equip it, and to give it the name, the endearing name, of Edward Everett Hale. That name alone is an appeal to us."

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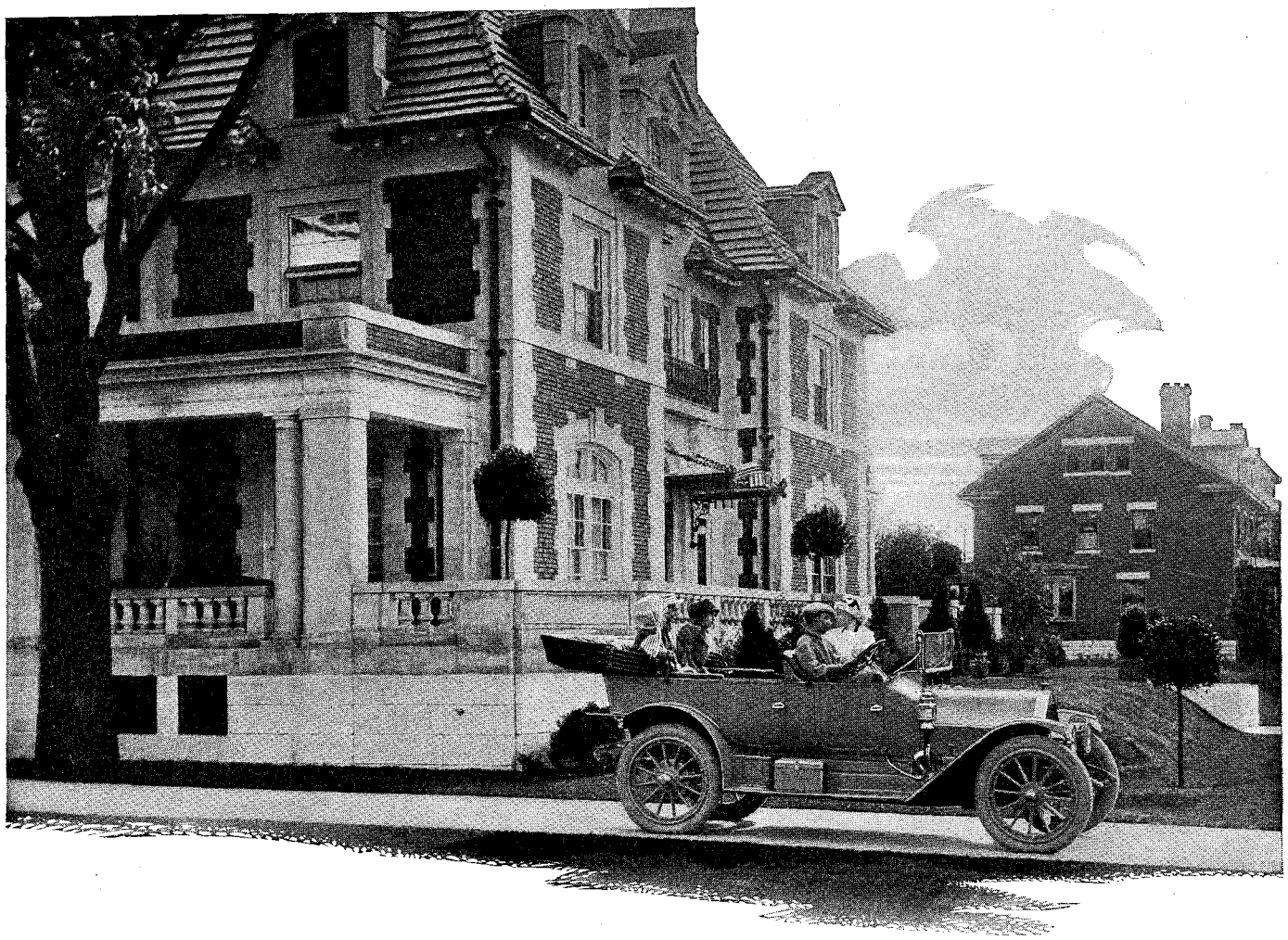

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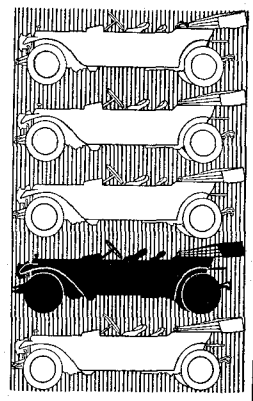
# One car in five



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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### THE TRAGEDIAN OF THE SENATE

IF precedent really matters, then the "tragedian of the Senate," as "Fighting Bob" La Follette is sometimes known, may consider himself elected President of the United States at once. For, like Lincoln and several others, Mr. La Follette actually was—and is very proud of that fact—born in an old-fashioned log cabin; one of the Presidential kind. But he seldom talks about that. For, says William Bayard Hale in *The World's Work*, La Follette's sole ambition is to be different, and to dramatize himself has become almost a mania to this extraordinary man. Why, says Mr. Hale:

Battle Bob would sooner look like Booth than be President. . . . If he were not a politician he would be an actor, and he would always play heavy drama. Indeed after that interstate oratorical contest he wanted to become an actor, but John E. McCullough told him that so short a man would have no chance on the stage. So he has dramatized himself and gives a continuous performance of rarest skill and power.

But insincere, asks Mr. Hale? Why, no!

Was there ever purer sincerity than Alan Breck, in tarnished finery, wiping his sword and looking about on his victims and crying, "Am I no the bonny fighter?" Robert Louis Stevenson would have found La Follette a man after his own heart. They would have agreed that "a fine action is the better for a piece of purple." La Follette does nothing without a cock of the hat and a supererogatory tinkle of the sword. He struts in an amplitude of costume; watch him in his shirt-sleeves haranguing a crowd of farmers from the tail-end of a cart, and you can see that he feels the toga falling from his shoulders. He likes to feed chickens and plow on his Wisconsin farm, but he does both in the grand manner. He hasn't a particle of humor; his friends swear he has, but they haven't any themselves; besides they claim and believe that "Bob" La Follette has every virtue, earthly and celestial. Those who do not hate him heartily find it very easy to like him very much, to laugh at him a little, to admire him sincerely and to exclaim, with, or at least after, Macaulay:

> Oh! was there ever such a knight, in friendship or in war,
> As Robert Marion La Follette, with the gallant pompadour!

And La Follette does look queer, admits Mr. Hale, as, besides his theatrical display, "he also looks like a celebrated patent-medicine proprietor who ornaments the papers with his countenance and uplifted finger." But he is picturesque, too, we read:

This little man with the up-roached crop of iron-gray hair has brought into the


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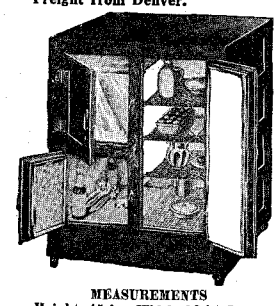

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Senate more of the picturesque than has been seen there since the day of the mighty gladiators of ante-bellum times. In modern days only Conkling in his pride and Ingalls with his serpent's tongue have been worth the notice of any who like history made with a consciousness of its own importance. La Follette is completely satisfying. He does nothing in a commonplace way; he is constitutionally incapable of it. La Follette is a pageant all by himself.

He is still a fighter—always will be, says Mr. Hale.

And fighting in the Senate is pretty much like fighting in the popular arena, only it is more serious business, for there is always some one ready to pink a weakness in the armor, to take advantage of a misthrust, and they be skilled knights, there. La Follette, tho, is a master of masters, a veritable Pan Michael amid the press. He has behind and around him now a dozen companions in arms, and it is a joy to see them at work, the Little Knight in the midst. You can't think of La Follette without thinking of battle; of splintering lances and banners and tossing plumes; you can't listen to his voice without hearing the clash of battle-ax and halberd on morion and shield. And he always in the thickest. His ancestors were Huguenots and fought, I dare say, at Ivry, around the plumed helmet of King Henry, and heard him cry:

Press where ye see my white plume wave amidst the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre!

But this is how Mr. Hale would revise it to fit the Wisconsin Senator:

Press where ye see my fore-lock wave amidst the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day La Follette's pompadour!

---

### THE BAD BANDIT OF TURKEY

TCHAKIRDJI, the bad bandit of Turkey, is on the move again. For a little while he had been inactive, leading a life of luxurious ease, "with a band of faithful followers about him, in the foothills and deserted places, far from the haunts of men." But now, writes a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, Tchakirdji is terrorizing Turkey as of old, and only a few days ago he appeared suddenly in the market-place of the village of Gureli, in the province of Smyrna, accompanied by eight "most evil-looking" men. Then immediately and quite fearlessly:

Going to the house of the head man, he ordered that the inhabitants—there are only some fifty families in the village—should be assembled.

With fear and trembling the order was obeyed. Standing contemptuously with his little group of followers in the midst of the crowd, Tchakirdji intimated that the first business of the evening would be the provision of supper for himself and his men. The elders explained with deep obeisance that the resources of the village were so low that nothing but the most meager provisions were available.

Tchakirdji condescendingly waived his


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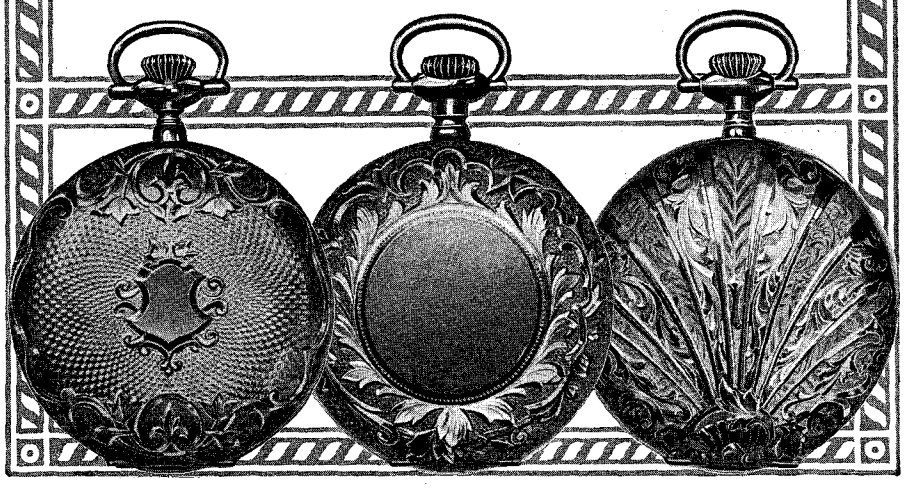

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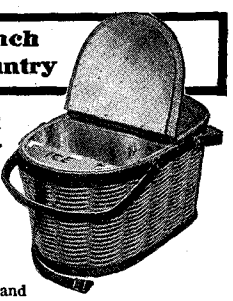

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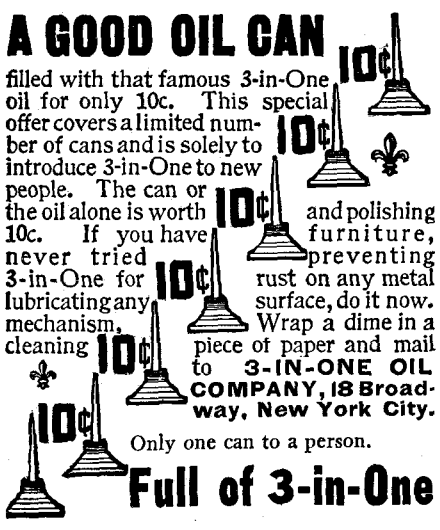
Only one can to a person.




**Full of 3-in-One**


rights to a supper. He would, however, he now said, proceed to the main object of his visit:

He gave a sign to his men and in a few moments the heads of ten of the leading inhabitants of Gureli were rolling on their own market-place amid the wailing of their fellow townsmen.

"I am fairly sure," explained Tchakirdji, in the brief address with which he closed the proceedings, "that it was through the denunciations of one of you that my comrade, Sinan Mehmet, was surrounded and killed by the soldiers near here some months ago. I have now avenged him, and I hope that this will serve as a lesson to any who may be tempted to betray me or my companions. I will kill informers without pity, and, if necessary, the innocent shall pay for the guilty."

With this the brigand and his friends withdrew, and, except for a futile expedition of a company of soldiers into the mountains after him, which returned with nothing but marching to its credit, this has been the end of the affair.

Not long ago the correspondent of *The Daily Mail* met at dinner a Turkish Government official who unknowingly had met and chatted with the brigand. He tells of his narrow escape:

I was carrying out a Government survey in the mountains behind Smyrna. As I sat in my tent one evening, a young man came in, saluted me, sat down, took the cigaret I offered him, and began to talk. I thought he was some local notable paying me a call. He was about thirty, tall, with a frank and open expression and a straightforward bearing, and he spoke like an educated man. He stayed about ten minutes, and when he had gone my servant came to me and said, "Do you know who that was, Effendi? It was Tchakirdji, who has killed in the last twelve years 700 men."

Tchakirdji is a "bad man" by heredity, following in the steps of his father, who was killed in an encounter with the troops. But he has often aided the poor, and last year sent a dowry of $1,000 to a beautiful but dowerless girl, whose poverty had prevented her marrying the man of her choice. Still, says the correspondent:

Tchakirdji lives by blackmail varied with plunder. Last year he took £7,000 in specie from a Government mail in the Smyrna vilayet, but his more usual resource is to write, courteously enough, to local personages of means, requesting the dispatch to places of rendezvous in the mountains of sums varying from £100 to £500.

And he employs the same methods, too, to interest his patrons in works of the public good. Once, we read:

"A village bridge badly required repair. Tchakirdji pointed out by letter to a wealthy Turk of the neighborhood that the benefit of an entirely new bridge could be conferred on the locality at a cost of £1,000. Three times this message was repeated without effect. Then one evening, as the rich man was gathered with the rest of the village in the mosque at the time of the sunset prayer, Tchakirdji, with a

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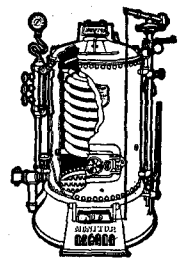

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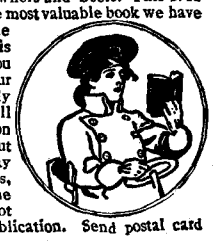

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dozen armed men, appeared at the door. Leaning his rifle against the wall he took off his shoes and joined the kneeling throng in their silent prostrations. When his prayer was finished, Tchakirdji walked quietly over to the rich man, who had not seen him enter the mosque, and touched him gently on the arm. The man started up, but Tchakirdji nodded his head toward the little escort waiting outside the open door, and in a few moments the tardy public benefactor was on horseback on the way to an unknown destination in the mountains. He returned thinner in a few weeks' time, when his friends had sent £2,000 in gold to a secluded meeting-place. Then at last began the reconstruction of the ruined bridge. A gang of workmen appeared under the direction of a young Greek. The latter was at once arrested as an accomplice of Tchakirdji. He denied all knowledge of the brigand. He was a young master builder; he had received written instructions with a remittance of money, he said, to carry out this work. It was his first big job, and he had asked no questions.

The young Greek was shut up in an insanitary goal at Thera as a measure of precaution, and the work on the bridge was stopt. Three days afterward there was an alarm of fire at a village three miles from Thera, and half the garrison was sent off there to put it out. Hardly had they gone when there came a call for help at another fire five miles away on the other side. The rest of the troops hurried off to the scene of the second alarm.

Then into the empty town dashed Tchakirdji and his men. They slew the few sentries that were left, carried off the local governor and the commander of the garrison, together with the imprisoned Greek, and were on the way back to the mountains before the weary troops got back to Thera from their false alarms. The negotiations that led to the release of the captured officials arranged also for the completion of the bridge.

Like most successful men, Tchakirdji is not lacking in a sense of humor, as this account of the writer shows:

Once he was tracking a party of soldiers who were chasing him in the depth of winter. He came upon them, all wearied out, sleeping with no guard posted, in a stable. Entering quietly himself Tchakirdji first took away their arms and then awakened them.

"Whom are you looking for?" he asked.

"The brigand Tchakirdji," they answered.

"Well, you have found him," Tchakirdji replied, "but you must still be punished for your carelessness in not posting a guard." Then, calling in his men, he first had a sound thrashing administered to his pursuers for the offense of sleeping while on duty, and then sent them back through the snow rifleless to their headquarters.

Such are some of the many stories of this most famous of the Anatolian brigand chiefs. And lately, to the ordinary dangers of his profession the perils of notoriety are beginning to be added, for it is said that not infrequently letters reach the Smyrna postal authorities addrest to him by European ladies, who, touching as tourists at that port, have heard the tale of Tcha-

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kirdji's prowess. From these communications it appears that it is only his inaccessibility to postal conveniences that protect him from the trial of having to refuse frequent offers to brighten his mountain cave with the presence of a European bride.

### A GLIMPSE OF THACKERAY

THE centenary of Thackeray's birth has brought with it a flood of reminders of the novelist, some of which are undeniably new. Indeed, the great man's likes and dislikes, thrifts and extravagances, work and pleasure, are all gone over and revised by such imaginative and enterprising eyes that one almost despairs of again beholding him as he really was. But Mr. Gerald Carlton, in a letter printed in the New York *Times*, has given us a bit of personal gossip which bears a genuine ring, and has few ghost features attached, if it has any at all. Says Mr. Carlton:

In '77 I happened to be in Edinburgh doing some work for a monthly, when I met and formed the friendship of the late Charles Doyle, the father of the novelist, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Mr. Doyle lived in George Square, within a few doors of two celebrities of that day—Sir Noel Paton, the Queen's limner, and the forceful and aggressive Dr. Begg, a Free Church clergyman as well known in Scotland as the genial and literary Dr. Geordie Gilfillan of Dundee, one of the best beloved of Scottish clergymen.

William Makepeace Thackeray and Charles Dickens were frequent visitors at the Doyle home, Mr. Doyle having been many years a member of the Civil Service, to which branch Thackeray himself had belonged. Besides, "Dick" Doyle, Charles's brother, was the contemporary of Douglas Jerrold, Tom Hood, Mark Lemon, and other notable men, contributors in the old days to London *Punch*. The frontispiece of *Punch* was the work of Richard Doyle and, if I mistake not, still remains on its front page, tho "Dicky" Doyle severed his connection with *Punch* half a century ago for religious reasons.

Walking along Bristoe Street one morning in the "Old Town," Charles Doyle held forth with absorbing interest on his late friend, William Makepeace Thackeray.

"He was a man somewhat taller and much heavier than I," he said, referring to the novelist. "Mr. Thackeray was a delightful conversationalist, with a wonderful play of wit, humor, and wisdom. He was almost boyish at times in his mirthfulness. But there were times, too, when a stranger would stand in awe of him and mistake his brusk manner for lack of feeling. But this was all put on," Mr. Doyle added, "for a more tender-hearted and feeling creature never lived than Thackeray. Do you see that stack," and Charles Doyle pointed to an immense chimney-stack. "Well, we were passing here one day, Mr. Thackeray giving out some of his beautiful thoughts as usual, when suddenly, looking up, he caught sight of a man dangling at a great height on that stack. He appeared to be climbing on the frailest kind of a rope. I confess, tho I considered my nerves very strong, the man's position gave me a severe shock. I looked at Thackeray. He


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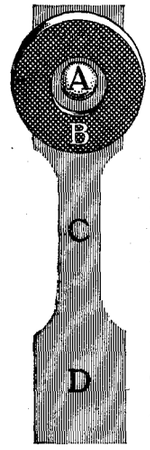


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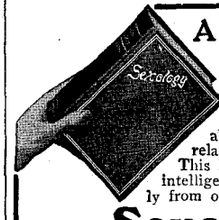


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was speechless. Every bit of color had left his face; and if I had not hurried him away he must have fallen in his tracks. Fortunately there was a stimulant at hand, which revived him. Where Mr. Thackeray's own safety was concerned he was a lion, where another's was in danger he had the feeling and tenderness of the most delicate woman.

"Dickens was also a visitor to my house," continued Mr. Doyle. "Whenever Mr. Dickens dropt in on us there was sure to be one of his greatest admirers to meet him—John de Wintour, the artist. The great novelist dubbed de Wintour 'the prince of painters,' and that name still clings to him. Both Dickens and Thackeray were prime favorites in this city; but then they met men of splendid intellect and exceptional ability," Mr. Doyle explained.

The gentle "Charley" Doyle has long since passed away. A little while subsequent to my friend's death his son (now Sir Arthur Conan Doyle) wrote me apprizing me of it.

---

### BREAKING UP THE BANNOCKS

THE younger generation of these days have little idea of the stirring times of Indian warfare that kept the Far West aflame only a few decades ago. Outlying settlements lived in continual dread, parties of settlers crossing the plains were cut off by swift and merciless destruction, and even small bodies of soldiers, like Custer and his gallant band, were overpowered and wiped out by roving troops of redskins as late as 1876. It was to stamp out this spirit of insurrection and lawlessness that many an ambitious young army officer made his way into the West—and where others failed, Nelson D. Miles succeeded. Of course the capture of Geronimo was his greatest feat, but many another tale of equal interest is recounted by the General in recent numbers of *The Cosmopolitan*. In the July issue we read of his attack and routing of the Bannock tribes, who had broken out in Idaho. To get at the Bannocks it was necessary to pass the agency of the friendly Crows, and several of these had already promised him their service. But, says General Miles:

As the small company of soldiers marched past the agency, the Crows asked when the command would arrive. They were told that that was all; that those soldiers were all "medicine men," great riflemen, and enough to whip the Bannocks. They said they would not go to war with such a squad. Every inducement was offered them—food, ammunition, and all the horses they could capture from the Bannocks, but to no avail. The troops passed on. After marching several miles, we were joined by two of the ugliest-looking savages I have ever seen, evidently desperate characters, who said they were the bravest warriors and not afraid to go to war any time and in any way; and their looks did not belie their boast. Soon others joined them, by twos and groups, the bravest first, followed by the more prudent, until


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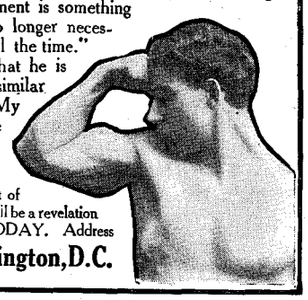

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## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Unnecessary.**—"Are you going to join the new Progressive party?"

"I don't have to. I belong to the winners."—*Baltimore American.*

---

**A Big Stick.**—Captain Hardress Lloyd, polo player, was talking in New York about the cessation of flogging at the great English public school of Eton.

"I am glad," he said, "that flogging is now done away with. Eton boys used to suffer a good deal from the birch. There was one Eton master in the 70's who flogged so severely that his death, when he came to die, was announced in the papers among the shipping news. They announced it under the head 'Loss of a Whaler.'"—*New York Tribune.*

---

**Try It.**—MAY—"I wonder how Cholly manages to keep that wide-brimmed straw on in a wind like this!"

FAY—"Vacuum pressure."—*Judge's Library.*

---

**A Woman's Way.**—CRABSHAW—"If you insist on this new gown, I'll have to get it on credit."

MRS. CRABSHAW—"As long as it's going to be charged, dear, I may as well get a more expensive one."—*Life.*

---

**Even.**—MR. MILLYUNS (engaging valet)—"I warn you that frequently I am exceedingly ill-tempered, and gruff."

VALET (cheerfully)—"That's all right, sir, so am I."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

---

**Unmarried.**—The Chicago woman was on the witness stand. "Are you married or unmarried?" thundered the counsel for the defense. "Unmarried, four times," replied the witness, unblushingly.—*Philadelphia Record.*

---

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

July 16.—General McClellan and his officers and men receive the thanks of Congress for their victories in Western Virginia.

The Federal Army in Virginia takes up the line of march for Fairfax and Manassas.

July 17.—The Union forces occupy Fairfax Court House, Virginia.

July 18.—The Federal Army marches in the direction of Centerville, Va. There is an engagement four miles south of Centerville, in the afternoon, between General Tyler's division and a Confederate force, resulting in the retreat of the former.

July 19.—The Captain-General of Cuba releases the prizes of the Confederate privateer *Sumter*.

July 20.—The Confederate Congress meets at Richmond.

July 21.—The Battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, is fought between the Federal Army, under General McDowell, and the Confederate Army, under General Beauregard, resulting in the complete rout of the Union forces. Beauregard is promoted to the rank of General by the Confederate President.

July 22.—The Confederate Congress appoints a day of thanksgiving for the victory at Manassas.

Major-General McClellan is summoned by the Government to take command of the Army of the Potomac. General Rosecrans takes his place in command of the Army of Western Virginia.

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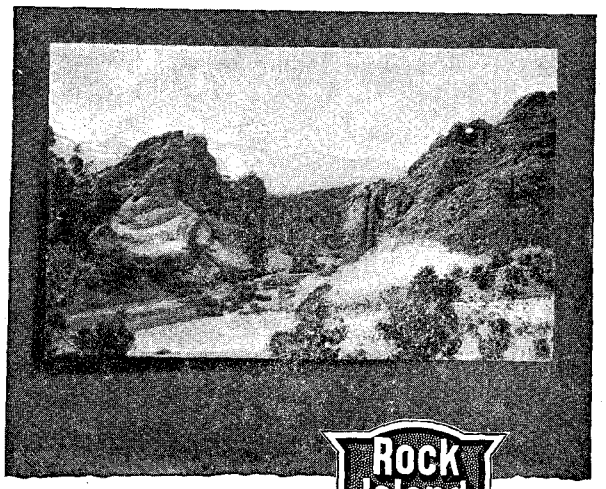

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

June 30.—Coronation festivities in London come to an end with the issuing of a proclamation of thanks by King George to his subjects.

July 1.—Germany orders a warship to Morocco.

July 3.—The British seamen's and dockers' strike ends with a victory for the men, who obtain wage increases and recognition of their union.

Eleven aeronauts, competing in the international aviation circuit race, cross the English Channel in safety.

July 4.—Ambassador and Mrs. Reid give a Fourth of July reception, attended by 4,000 Americans in London.

### Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 29.—George H. Earle, Jr., renews his attacks on former President Roosevelt before the House Sugar Trust Investigation Committee.

July 1.—The Interstate Commerce Commission orders a sweeping investigation of express companies engaged in interstate business.

President Taft goes to his summer home at Beverly, Mass. The chances for reciprocity, he maintains, are growing daily brighter.

GENERAL

June 29.—Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Act are returned by the Federal Grand Jury in New York against as many individuals and associations comprizing the so-called "Wire Trust."

July 1.—Two earthquake shocks terrify the inhabitants of San Francisco and other California cities.

Henry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, flies over the skyscrapers of New York City, a feat never before undertaken.

July 2.—Eugene F. Ware, famous as "Iron-Quill," the Kansas poet, dies at Colorado Springs.

July 3.—Many deaths and prostrations are caused by a heat wave sweeping over the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

Rodney J. Diegel, sergeant-at-arms in the Ohio State Senate, is found guilty of aiding and abetting bribery.

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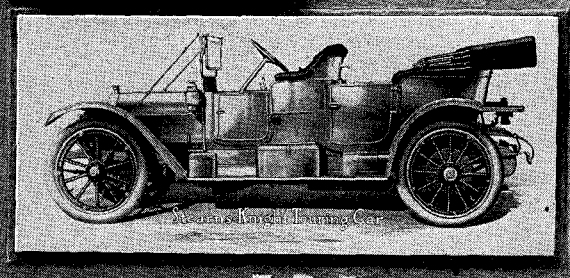

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